The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY JAN. 4, 1893. NO. 40

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New Stage Route.
—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made **Two Hundred Dollars a Month.** No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.
GEORGE STINSON & CO.,
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W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

JOHN G. GILLAM.

Edworth League Movement A Spiritual Force.

A great artist once made a picture over which, it is said, he and many others wept. It represented the risen Christ, but all alone in a bare, bleak, desert spot, surrounded by huge rocks, thorns and thistles. His face is sad, with tears of disappointment streaming o'er it, on his forehead are the marks of the thorns, and his hands and feet show the print of the nails. In the distance is a crowd of people, each intent on his own pleasure and interest, every one for himself while Christ seems to say: Is it thus you repay my love? Have I gained the victory over death, and sin, and satan in vain? Do you care only to be safe, and go to heaven at last, after living for self alone, refusing to take from my pierced hands, you commission to win souls for me? Is this sad picture not a true one of too many Christians? Has there not been in existence an idea that to be a Christian, meant to be a church member, to enjoy as much of the world as was safe, thus getting as much as possible out of both worlds. But this is not the Nineteenth Century ideal Christian life, it is patterned after Christ, who said, The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and we claim that the Epworth League movement has to a great extent widened and broadened the views of hundreds of Christians with regard to this law of service. They have found that it is Christ's will they should *help* bring this world to his feet. Since being connected with this movement they have been studying not so much of the smiling Babe of Bethlehem, or even the crucified one, but about that wonderful character, the Carpenter's son, whose life can be described in these words, "He went about doing good," this is the ideal life of the true Leaguer, both practical *and* spirital the faith *and* works idea of St. James. Through this movement they have learned the brotherhood of man, and to feel that they are responsible for more than their own lives and with Jesus to help them, they have come to feel as the poet said, "My bark is wafted to the strand by breath divine, and on the helm, rests a hand other than mine," it is that loving steadfast hand which was pierced for you and for me. They are learning that there is no I, in the Lord's prayer, it is all we, this is the brotherhood of man, and this movement must be a spiritual force because this law of love, is its very founda. tion, love to our worn and weary brother. This law of service is binding on every Christian. John Ruskin says: the words we chant Holy! Holy! Holy! Lord God Almighty, would in the early Saxon, mean also, Helpful, Helpful, Helpful, Lord God Almighty. The two words came from the same root, and philology we are told bears out his declaration. So helpful to man is holiness to God. The 25th chapter of Matthew gives this same idea. Vein runs all through the League work. In as much as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me. Who shall limit the power of a movement that has such a noble conception of Christ's laws Again it is a spiritual force in the setting forth of the living questions of the day, in its topics, one of the most important of which is temperance. With a topic on this theme coming up every few months what a grand chance for reformer's to place in their true light the attitude of Christians, who pray for the saloon to go and vote for it to stay. The saloon was not prayed into existence and will never be prayed out; it was voted in, and must be voted out. By this subject being presented frequently it gives one a chance to plant a thought like this, "It is not union of church and state we need, but union of the church to save the state," or this one "you must remember friends when you condemn the rum seller, that the saloon is as national as a National bank, as lawful as a public school." If you have a discerning eye you can see in the bloated face of every drunkard, or in the filthy rags of his hungry neglected child, a label like is used on whisky and tobacco, "Notice. The manufacturer of this article, has complied with all the requirements of the law," and we hope the agitation along this line will be the means of influencing many young recruits who will cast their first vote on the right side Who can measure the force of a movement like this. To you who live in cities, the Epworth League may have meant only another service, but to those who live in the country it is much more.

On the charge which I represent, we have preaching but once in two weeks. Can you realize then what this movement means to us with its live topics every week bringing fresh light and interest to our meeting, with our members searching their Bibles for references others reading selections from the *Herald* and *Methodist*. The cause of Missions has been brought nearer the hearts of the people, as well as the evil and sorrow caused by intemperance. So that this movement is a spiritual force in more directions than one. There is spiritual force in each and every department of this movement; though young in years there is nothing uncertain in her gait, for the League is ever entering new regions, and intends to conquer, its mission is race wide. The department of Christian work is most important, for work steeped in Christianity must be blessed. It must be holy, for he was without blemish. The department of Mercy and Help is another source of spiritual power as it carries a smile of hope to the troubled and disabled, and bids them rest in His love, or, kneeling by the bed of a dying one, points to the everlasting arms, which are beneath or carries a bit of sunshine, the tiny flower to some lonely shut in. These little things which so bless the recipient and the gift. Oh the hearts that have wanted to do something for Jesus, and others, to them this work is delightful. Our department of Literary work, with us and many others, has not as yet measured high but we expect to reap a harvest from this work, when the helps sent out shall develope minds as yet unfolded, and shall in many a young man and woman cultivate a sense of the beautiful, in wooing them to a sense of the truth. The ideas and inspiration gained in this work shall be the tools where with they shall carve out for themselves solid, cultivated Christian characters.

Out on the lonely farms are hungry young minds and hearts; they need this great inspiration, and when we shall have our reading courses established they will throw light on these shaded lives. The printed pages shall carry to them an inexhaustless mine of great thoughts, and will open to them a very wonder of delight. Their roused and stimulated souls shall travel into new fields, active radiant thoughts, until they become refined in sympathy, broad in information, and deep in religious culture. Of the spiritual force of this department, it must be said "Of the increase of thy power there shall be no end."

There is great inspiration in the many chapters located in the country, in the fact that we are keeping step with you, a vast army of soldiers all striving to take this world for Christ. For our chapters are located all over the land, in the marble city, and the little village on the lonely prairie, out where the Pacific waves and ripples, down where the song of the mocking bird is heard. Our doctrines are to-day as when Wesley died. Our philanthrophy as broad, our relations to other churches as catholic as when Wesley said "the world is my parish." The world needs this new movement. It shall live. The church needs it also. It shall grow. Thousands of young Christians need it. Let us see that they have it, for in union there is strength. Wherever we turn we see this. Every star is one of a group every comet is one of a brotherhood. Atom is bound to atom, gas mingles with gas, dew drops cluster with dew drops, so we bend our united efforts in this glorious movement to lift up. God's word says, "one man shall chase a thousand," but such is the might of union that two shall put not two but ten thousand to flight. There is inspiration in our battle hymn, "Onward Christian Soldier, marching as to war." Also in our badge the tiny bow of white showing that purity in word and deed, and a Christ illumined heart have ever through it the crimson thread of self denial. For He pleased not himself.

Out at Minneapolis, at the Republican convention a silken banner was flung to the breeze, bearing on its folds three capital V's we are told they stood for Vim, Vigor, and Victory. But the three V's on the Epworth banner are for Victoryl Victory! Victory. Victory over self, Victory over the world, and Victory over sin. And what of the outlook. In the state of Colorado is a beautiful spot, named the "Garden of the God's" where nature has surpassed herself in works of wonder and beauty, but the traveler who would enter this favored spot, must first stop and salute a large white rock standing at the gate called Echo Rock; for everything called to it comes back with added distinctness, and to-day the Epworth League stands as the Echo Rock of the progressive movement of the Methodist church, and as we call out, what cheer? cheer comes back the echo from the half million young hearts that have been led to feel a deeper interest in the atoning blood of Jesus, through this work, and cheer, comes back from the halt million pair of hands, that have been doing a hundred errands for Christ since consecrated anew in this movement.

Yonder the form of our leader stands out against the back ground of ages. Through the mist of years, reverent eyes gaze upon the brave heroic teacher, preacher, saint His hands uplifted in benediction upon us to-day; and as he once uttered the immortal words. "Our people die well,' would now say "Our young people live well." And as this movement goes onward, even angels shall exclaim, the little one has become a thousand and the small one a strong nation: I the Lord have done it, for my own name's sake.

MRS. S. V. HEATON.

Read at Harrisburg Convention Nov. 3d 1892. Published by request.

Not A Match.

"Talk about your doods," said a Texas stockman on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy train last night, "but a little the doodest dood I ever seen was a feller that come down from Boston into our kentry a year ago last September.

"He didn't stay in Texas long, I guess," said the little man in a silk hat.

"Yaas, he's there now."

"I thought they wouldn't let a dude live in Texas."

"Wall, I'll tell you how it was we come to let him stay. He come down there with his peaked boots an' his tight trousers an' yeller kid gloves' aslingin' more style than a new Congressman on the fo'th o' July, and atellin' folks that his doctor said he'd have to live in a warm climate."

"Ah, yes, of course, you pitied the poor fellow, and let him stay on that account."

"Not exactly that, but as I was a sayin' he slung his style like a Mormon walking by a United States Marshall office. Wall, one night he came into a saloon where a lot of us wuz a-drinkin', an', steps up to the bar an' says, 'Aw—I say, bar-tendah, give me a trifle of aw wa'am lemonade." Bill Jackson snorted right out an' then says 'e, 'Boys, whadt' you say; le's make the dood drink gin." It was a go, so Bill walks up an' slaps the dood on the back like he'd break 'im in two. Bill's the best man on the muscle in our hull kentry; 'Say,' says Bill, 'you better drink gin.' 'Aw—but it is a wa'am lemonade I desiah,' says the dood. 'Wall,' says bill, 'warm lemonade don't go in these 'ere parts you drinks gin or you drinks nuthin'; you hear me?' 'It—aw—seems to me you're mistaken,' says the dood, 'ithout seemin' to see there wuz trouble ahead; 'I want to—aw—dwink wa'am lemonade,' an' he reached out fur the glass. Bill wunk at the rest of us and says to the dood, 'D'ye know what I'm a-goin' to do ef you tries to drink anything but gin?' 'Weally, I do not, mah deah boy.' 'Wall,' says Bill, 'I'm a-goin' to staud yoh on yer head in that air box o' sawdust.' 'Aw—that would not be wight;' says the dood, a-tippin' up his glass to drink. Bill reached out an' grabbed 'im by the neck an' I never seen a man get licked so quick."

"Bill was too much for him was he?'

"No, siree; it wuz t'other way. It was Bill that got licked. Jerusalem and Gin'ral Jackson, but how that dood did jump about? An' every time 'e jumped 'e fetched Bill one on the eye er under the ear er along the jaw, an' Bill couldn't get within gunshot uv him. Why, that air dood had more tricks fur fightin' than Bill ever dreamed uv. Furst he'd be behind Bill, then on top 'im, an' every time Bill opened an eye the dood struck a fist in it—erry fist; it didn't make no difference to him. He wuz just about as handy with his thumbs ez any man need to be in this world. It didn't take him more'n a minute to go all around Bill an' over 'im an' through 'im in the bargain; an' then when he had Bill pretty well licked he took him the allfirdest crack on the nose an' sent 'im over in the corner behind the ice box like a bundle o' old clo'thes."

"What did he do then?"

"Why, he just turned around an' brushed the sawdust off his knee, where he'd ducked down to come up under Bill, an' says he, 'Gentlemen, will you join me—aw—in a wa'am lemonade? An' we join'ed 'im, too, quick.

"Yes, he's there yet, an' I guess he kin stay unless the consumption gits away with 'im. There hain't nothing else down there that kin do it, that's sure."

The Absent-Minded Editor.

"Yes," said the editor, as he put his gum brush into the ink-bottle, and tried to paste on a clipping with his pen—"yes, the great fault of newspaper contributors is carelessness. Indeed," he continued, as he dropped the copy he had been writing into the waste basket and marked "Editorial" across the corner of a poem entitled "An Ode to Death," "Contributors are terribly careless. You would be surprised," said he as he clipped out a column of fashion notes and labelled them "Agricultural," "to see the slipshod writing that comes into the editorial sanctum. Misspelled, unpunctuated, written on both sides of the sheet, illegible, ungrammatical stuff. Contributors are terribly careless. They are—"

Just then the office boy, in that dictatorical and autocratic manner, came in and demanded more copy, and the editor handed him the love-letter he had just written to his sweetheart.

A Modern Marvel.

hen the Pittsburg *Times* took possession of its splendid building last April its publishers promised that the *Times* would grow in excellence in the same proportion as its quarters have been enlarged. The *Times* has already won such a proud position among the newspapers of the country that there was general curiosity to know how the promise would be redeemed. That curiosity has been most pleasantly gratified. The *Times* has been so enlarged, and so many news features have been added that it is everywhere cited as a marvel of modern journalism. The chief wonder is that a newspaper so complete in every respect can be sold for one cent a day, or $3.00 per year, little more than the cost of a first-class weekly paper. If any of our readers are not familiar by personal inspection with the merits of the *Times* we advise them to send for a sample copy, which will be mailed free to any address. If there is no agent for the *Times* in your locality it will pay you to write to the *Times* for terms to agents.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, Electric Bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alteratives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of the Stomach, Liver or Kidneys. It will cure Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, drive Malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

DIED BY DYNAMITE.

Long Island City Torn Up by a Terrific Explosion.

The Scene, a Tunnel Shaft in a Populous Block.

A terrible explosion of dynamite occurred in Long Island City, N. Y., at eight o'clock a few mornings ago, by which five persons lost their lives and some twenty or thirty persons were severely injured. The accident occurred in the works of the Long Island and New York Tunnel Company, at Jackson and Vernon avenues.

The workingmen employed by this corporation have been engaged there for a considerable time driving headings under the surface and have used great quantities of the powerful explosives in prosecuting their work.

There have been several minor explosions of dynamite at the place. Buildings have been shaken and window glass shattered, but no one until this occasion became a victim to the accidents.

The pushing of the headings has been prosecuted with vigor recently and great quantities of dynamite have been kept near the works in order to economize time in the blasting.

Residents of the neighborhood have protested against the apparent carelessness of the company, and have appealed to the authorities, but with no effect. There were nearly a hundred men who had been employed in the tunnel about an hour when an alarm came of a premature explosion.

There was a panic at once, but before anyone had time to save himself the earth shook with the explosion of dynamite and the surface of the ground in the vicinity of the tunnel rose in the air, scattering the fragments of the unfortunate persons near and the debris of the tunnel in every direction.

The flames from the explosion set fire to the large four-story brick building adjoining the tunnel and shattered every pane of glass in houses for blocks about.

The dead were: Mary Graden, aged nineteen, Long Island City; Edward Hopkins, Peter Rocco, Mrs. Peter Rocco, Henry O'Brien, aged thirty-three, clerk, Long Island City.

When the explosion occurred all the workmen were in the tunnel except Rocco, who was placed in charge of the dynamite at the head of the tunnel. He was blown to pieces. None of the men in the tunnel were injured. The cupola of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church on Vernon avenue and Fifth street was smashed into pieces by the concussion.

Work on the tunnel has been progressing about two months. The city, it is said, has been warned time and again of the danger attending the work, but no action was taken for the protection of the residents of the neighborhood against a disaster of this character.

The fire, which at first set the brick building ablaze, soon extended to the adjoining ones, whose walls had been warped and cracked by the force of the explosion, and they are now in imminent danger of falling. The tenants are supposed to have escaped with safety.

In the building which was nearest the tunnel was the postoffice. When the shock occurred tons of debris fell in this part of the structure and completely buried the mails. They were at once removed to No. 89 Borden avenue, where a temporary office was established.

Hundreds of people, attracted to the place by the explosion, aided the firemen in rescuing the wounded. Wagons of all kinds were used in conveying the maimed people to their homes and to St. John's Hospital. All of the doctors in the city hastened to the scene.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

HAMBURG fears another cholera epidemic.

THE poor are suffering terribly in London.

THE plague is devastating Russian Poland.

A GENUINE revolution is now feared in Mexico.

PATENT flour in Minneapolis is $1 cheaper than a year ago.

THE year's flour output promises to be the greatest ever known.

THERE is a decline in flax culture both in America and Europe.

THE curse of hard times is everywhere prevalent in Germany.

THE German hop crop for 1892 has been estimated at 45,000,000 pounds.

THE Eastern railroads are short of cars—the aggregate estimated at 10,000.

THE Ohio River, at Bellaire, was frozen over this winter for the first time since 1885.

THERE is still great suffering in portions of Mexico, where the three years' drought continues.

ON account of famine and cholera peasants in some sections of Russia are "dying like flies."

THE cranberry crop for 1892 is estimated at 700,000 barrels, 50,000 barrels less than last year's output.

THE decrease in the packing of hogs at Chicago is over forty-seven per cent. since the opening of the season.

PARIS is ripe for a revolution in consequence of the Panama scandal revelations. It is now said that 104 Deputies accepted bribes.

IT will cost $16.26 to buy a complete set of the Columbian postage stamps, and $1.44 more for a full line of samples of the stamped envelopes.

THE trade statistics for 1892 show unexampled activity and prosperity in almost every branch of industry throughout the United States.

THE popular vote for President, as compiled by the New York Post, exhibits the following aggregate: Cleveland, 5,567,990; Harrison, 5,176,611; Weaver, 1,025,060; Bidwell, 258,347. Cleveland's plurality, 391,379.

TORTURED THREE DAYS.

Zuni Indians Resist Arrest for Their Cruelty.

An attempt to arrest the Zuni Indians, who recently tortured two alleged witches, has been resisted. The tribe consists of about 1500, of whom 300 are warriors. Two companies of United States troops and two Gatling guns have been ordered from Fort Wingate to support United States Marshal Green, of Gallup, and as the Indians are burnishing up their guns and pistols, trouble is expected.

The two witches were tied up by their thumbs for three days, and tortured in many ways till they died.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

RIVER traffic at Pittsburg has been suspended. The Hudson River south from Poughkeepsie was closed for navigation. Suffering among the poor in New York City increased on account of the dearth of coal. The charities department has 2500 applications for fuel on its books.

JOSEPH KARGE, Professor of Continental Languages and Literature in the College of New Jersey at Princeton, died on a ferryboat which was crossing to New York City. He was born in the Grand Duchy of Posen, on July 3, 1823.

THE Treasury of Rutland, Vt., is empty, and as the voters refuse to sanction the raising of money to pay debts the incoming officials are in trouble. The Trustees threatened to shut off all electric lights and discharge all the policemen.

AFTER fourteen years', lacking two days, confinement for the Northampton bank robbery, James Dunlap has left the Charlestown (Mass.) State Prison a free man.

WAYLAND TRASK & Co., New York brokers, suspended upon discovering a $150,000 defalcation of Theodore Baldwin, a member of the firm.

THE steamer Galileo arrived at New York and reported that she saw the Umbria on Christmas Day; she was disabled, but did not need assistance.

South and West.

FIRE destroyed every business house in Snow Hill, Ala., except one. The total loss is $25,000.

TWO men lost their lives at an incendiary fire which burned two Milwaukee (Wis.) tanneries and caused a loss of $225,000.

THE official statement of California's vote shows that one Harrison and eight Cleveland electors were chosen. The vote in favor of the direct election of United States Senators by the people was enormous, 137,958 voting for and only 13,342 against.

FIVE wooden stores on Broad street, Camden, S. C., were burned. A snowstorm prevailing at the time probably saved a large portion of the town from being burned.

THE Straits of Mackinac are frozen over. Trains in Kansas were seriously delayed by snow, and bitterly cold weather prevailed throughout the entire West.

A BLIZZARD struck Virginia and South Carolina, and for the first time in fifteen years housetops were covered with a thin coating of snow and sleet.

JUSTICE JOHN R. SHARPSTEIN, of the Supreme Court of California, was stricken with paralysis and died a few days after. He was born in Richmond, N. Y., on May 23d, 1823.

THE high school building at Marshalltown, Iowa, was burned. Loss $100,000.

ON Christmas Eve two colored men in St. Charles Parish, Louisiana, killed Emanuel Bastel, a white man who was a clerk in a country store. A few days afterward a mob of white and colored people lynched them.

Washington.

ELIAS T. INGALLS, aged eighty-two father of ex-Senator J. J. Ingalls, of Kansas, died at his residence in Haver hill, Mass., a few mornings ago.

A MOB entered a court room in Bowling Green, Ky., and seized a colored man under examination for assaulting a white girl and riddled him with bullets.

THREE large two-story dwellings in Ossawatomie, Kan., caught fire from natural gas and were entirely burned. Four persons were burned to death and several had miraculous escapes.

REPORTS from the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys of California show that the damage by flood will go above $1,000,000. The capital city is safe, but all along the river fine wheat land is covered with water.

A BOMB was thrown into the main building of the South Side plant of the Milwaukee (Wis.) Street Railroad Company. In a moment the interior of the building was in a blaze. The fire was soon beyond control, and in less than an hour the entire plant was consumed, entailing a loss of $510,000.

CHIEF DRUMMOND, of the Secret Service division, has cautioned his agents to exercise the closest possible scrutiny to prevent any counterfeiting of the Columbian souvenir coins.

THE Spanish Minister to Washington, Senor Dupuy De Lome, has been recalled.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has ordered a new postal card. It is pearl gray

BARON ANDRADO and General Cerqueira, Brazil's Commissioners to adjust the Argentine dispute, have reached Washington. Our Government will be umpire.

ORDERS were issued by the Navy Department to Rear Admiral Benham, commanding the European squadron, for his flagship Newark and the gunboat Bennington to convoy the Columbian caravels Pinta and Nina from Spain to the United States by way of the West Indies.

THE Hon. G. M. Lambertson, recently appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, has just entered upon the discharge of his duties. He took the oath of office in Wisconsin some ten days before. Mr. Lambertson was detained in the West by the death of his wife.

Foreign.

THE Red Star steamship Noordland was towed into Queenstown, Ireland, with a broken shaft, by the Ohio.

THE rebels in the province of Corrientes, Argentine Republic, have defeated the provincial troops in a number of skirmishes, and have seized the towns of Mercedes and Caseros and the railway lines of the district.

WILLIAM POTTER, newly appointed Minister of the United States to Italy, has just presented his credentials to King Humbert at Rome.

AT Carrientes, Argentine Republic, the insurgents, numbering 1500 men, made four assaults upon the town, but were repulsed with heavy losses by a garrison of 500 men.

JAY BROCKTON, an American, killed Count Peter Romanhoff in a duel at Monte Carlo.

THE Paris Prefecture of Police was damaged by a bomb explosion, believed to have been caused by anarchists.

QUEEN VICTORIA was among the earliest to congratulate the Right Hon. William E. Gladstone on the arrival of his eighty-third birthday. Hundreds of other telegrams and letters were received, many at Hawarden and others at Biarritz, where Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone spent the occasion. Mr. Gladstone was said to be enjoying excellent health.

T. B. CARTER, Chief of the Secret Service Bureau, has predicted one of the most gigantic and successful counterfeiting schemes in the country's history at Chicago in 1893. He believed the souvenir coins would be counterfeited and command ready sale. The genuine coin could be sold for $1 each, affording a profit of sixty cents to the makers.

A PALACE OF PRAYER.

Laying the Corner Stone of a Great Cathedral.

It Will Cost $10,000,000 and Take Twenty Years to Build.

The corner stone of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in course of construction at the corner of Morningside and Amsterdam avenues, New York City has just been laid with simple but impressive ceremonies.

Description of the Edifice.

The idea of rearing a great Protestant cathedral in America, according to the New York Advertiser, was first conceived in 1870, by the late Bishop Horatio Potter, an uncle of the present Bishop. When, in 1886, Bishop Horatio Potter lay dying, but little

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.

When completed this cathedral will be one of the most magnificent and costly sacred structures in America.

The ceremonies were held under a tent, which the severity of the weather made necessary, erected in the shape of a cross. The day was particularly appropriate for the laying of the corner stone as it is known in the church calender as the day of St. John the Evangelist.

The corner stone stood in the central square of the tent under a peaked roof twenty feet high. Around it was built a platform four feet high on which were Bishop Potter, the visiting bishops, the clergy of the diocese and prominent invited guests. The platform could accommodate exactly 1012 persons and just that number of tickets were issued.

Inside the tent was a steam-heating plant, and ten radiators made the temperature comfortable. The services began with a procession to the platform, in the following order.

The Church Choral Society, students of the General Theological Seminary, Trustees of Columbia College, Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital; the clergy; Architect George L. Heins; David H. King, Jr., builder; Trustees of the Cathedral; the visiting Bishops; Bishop Henry C. Potter.

As the procession ascended the platform passages from the Psalms were read by the clergymen and bishops. Then followed a special service arranged for the occasion by Bishop Potter, in which the musical features, which were prepared by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, were particularly elaborate.

An address was delivered by the Right Rev. Dr. William Duane, Bishop of Albany. The corner stone was then laid by Bishop Potter, in which he used a handsome silver trowel, settling maul of oak, square, level and plumb. The services closed with a recessional hymn.

In the stone was placed a large pewter box containing a copy of the Bible, Protestant Episcopal prayer book, hymnal of the church, journals of the General Convention and the Diocese of New York from 1882 to 1892, History of the Diocese of New York, church almanacs, various coins, copies of the Churchman, the Living Church and the Standard, and the morning and evening daily papers and a brick from the first church built by Columbus in America, bearing the inscription: "From the ruins of the first Christian city of the new world, where the first church was erected by Christopher Columbus, 1493—Isabella Hispaniola."

had been done, and only nine of the original seventeen trustees were living. Those nine men were summoned to the bedside of the dying Bishop, and were pledged by him to go on with the work. With the elevation of the present Bishop Potter to his high office work began anew, and over $1,000,000 has already been collected for building the cathedral besides the $850,000 paid for the three city blocks in the centre of which the edifice will stand. This property, lying between 110th and 113th streets, Amsterdam avenue and Morningside Drive, was formerly owned by the Leake and Watts Orphan House. It is the highest ground on Manhattan Island, and overlooks the country for many miles.

As a result of the prizes offered for the best designs for the cathedral, the leading architects of the country submitted plans. The design of Heins and Lafarge was chosen, and George L. Heins was declared the architect. The cathedral, which is of the round arch Gothic type, with modifications, will take about twenty years to build and will cost about $10,000,000. The first part of the edifice to be completed—the choir—will take several years to finish, and will cost $1,000,000. It will seat about twenty-five hundred people and will be used for worship during the completion of the remainder of the work. The finished building will seat between ten and twelve thousand people. In it will be seven chapels, in which, every Sunday, the Gospel will be preached in seven foreign languages to non-English-speaking worshipers.

The Cathedral will be 520 feet in length, 295 feet wide through the transepts and the height of the central tower will be 445 feet. The width of the main front will be 192 feet, the height of the front gable 164 feet, of the front towers 248 feet, of the flanking towers 158 feet, and of the interior of the dome 253 feet. The nave will be 92 feet wide and the span of the central tower 96 feet.

These dimensions will place the Cathedral of St. John the Divine far ahead of any other cathedral of the Western World in size and grandeur, and will place it in the front rank among the greatest cathedrals of the entire world. The most noted churches of America at present are the Gothic Cathedral in the City of Mexico, which is 500 feet long and 420 feet wide, and which took from 1573 to 1667 to build; the Gothic Cathedral of Notre Dame in Montreal, 241 feet long by 135 feet wide, with towers 213 feet high; St. Patrick's Cathedral in this city, 332 feet long, 174 feet wide and with towers 328 feet high; and the cathedral in Lima, Peru, 320 feet long and 180 feet wide.

St. Peter's, in Rome, begun in 1450 and dedicated in 1626, is 613½ feet long, 446½ feet wide and 448 feet high to the top of the cross. It was 175 years in building, and is the greatest church in the world. The Cathedral of Milan is 486 feet long, 288 feet wide and 355 feet high to the top of the spires, being inferior in size to the Cathedral of St. John. The celebrated Cathedral of Florence, which took from 1298 to 1444 to build, is but 500 feet long and 306 feet wide, and slightly smaller than the Cathedral to be built in New York. The Cathedral of Cologne, begun about 1250 and finished in 1863, is 511 feet long, 231 feet wide, and the towers are 511 feet high. It surpasses the Cathedral of St. John only in the height of its spires. The great Canterbury Cathedral in England is 574 feet long and 159 feet wide, being 137 feet narrower than that of St. John the Divine.

The silver trowel and other implements used by Bishop Potter in laying the corner stone of the Cathedral were presented by Tiffany & Co. They consist of a trowel, mallet, level and square, and the materials used in making them were sterling silver and golden ebony; the latter selected from the choicest products of the California forests, and remarkable for the beautiful gold-like veins running through the wood.

The principal piece, the trowel, is of sterling silver with ebony handle. The engraving of the inscription on the face of the trowel is an appropriate text, and a piece of art work in itself. The mallet is of golden ebony with plain silver mountings. The level, which is fifteen inches long, is also of golden ebony, while the spirit tube is set in sterling silver, the square is a solid piece of silver modeled after a regular mason's square, with all the correct measurements. The entire set is incased in a handsome oak chest, size 17x16 and 6¼ inches deep. It is lined with oozed calf. The mountings, lock, handles, etc., of the chest are all of sterling silver. Inlaid on top, in proper form, are the arms of the Diocese of New York.

The instruments will be carefully stored in the property-room of the cathedral and used at the laying of the corner stones of any future building that may be erected in connection with the cathedral proper.

Through the courtesy of the New York Recorder we are enabled to print the accompanying cut of the new cathedral as it will appear when completed.

CATTLE PLAGUE IN AFRICA.

Millions of Cattle Perish From the Niger Nearly to the East Coast.

The cattle plague reported by Captain Lugard as having swept away most of the cattle in the region of the Victoria Nyanza appears to have extended its ravages clear across Africa. Captain Monteil, who has just arrived in Algiers after crossing the Soudan from west to east between the Niger and Lake Tchad, says that millions of cattle have died and on long stretches of his route not a single animal survived.

Captain Lugard says that the Wahuma, north of Victoria Nyanza, have been exclusively pastoral, and lived solely on the milk and flesh of their cattle. Now that the plague has totally destroyed their stock, the people are dying in vast numbers, and the remnant are dependent on the agricultural settlers for a scanty subsistence. When Captain Lugard left Uganda the Wahuma were slowly learning to cultivate the fields, but vegetarian food was unnatural to them, and their gaunt and half-starved forms attested the hardships they were undergoing.

THE Nez Perces Indians of Idaho have refused $3 an acre for their lands offered them by the United States Commissioners.

FAMINE IN FINLAND.

It is Feared That Whole Communities Have Perished.

The famine in North Finland is increasing, and there is a movement in Sweden to renew the subscriptions of last year for the aid of the starving Finlanders. Although the famine is raging in Russian territory, yet the Finns, on account of their old attachment to Sweden, look to the Swedes rather than to the Russians for assistance.

Many villages are snowbound, and it is feared that the sufferings of the people are intense, as they have no means of breaking through the great drifts on account of the weakness of themselves and of their cattle. It is feared that whole communities have perished, as nothing has been heard from them for a number of days.

Owing to the hardiness of the Finns it is hoped, however, that the famine has not been so destructive of life as many apprehend. It is believed that the survivors will abandon the country by wholesale during the coming spring and summer and remove to some part of North America where they will have a better chance to maintain themselves.

THE Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture during 1892 sold fifty-one abandoned farms, representing a total of 4522 acres, for $74,151, an average of $16.40 per acre.

RAILWAY BUILDING.

About 4100 Miles of New Line Built During 1892.

Statistics collected by the Engineering News show that not far from 4100 miles of new railway line were built in the United States during the calendar year of 1892. This brings the total railway mileage of the United States up to 174,600 miles, or about forty-five per cent. of the total railway mileage of the world. The longest line constructed was the Pacific extension of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad to Puget Sound, 553 miles, completing another transcontinental route. No railroad was built in five States: but one mile was built in Kansas, and the greatest mileage was built in Washington, 426 miles.

EFFORTS will be made by the Mexican Government and through other agencies to turn the tide of emigration, which has been flowing from Europe to the United States, into that country, in view of the probable passage by the United States Congress of laws further restricting immigration. It is rumored that the authorities of several of the Mexican States are preparing to send emigration commissioners to Italy, Sweden, Ireland and Germany.

MEXICO'S REVOLUTION.

The Regulars and the Insurgents Have a Fierce Battle.

The Mexican Troopers Defeated With Heavy Loss.

A battle was fought, a few days ago, near Las Animas, Mexico, east of Guerrero, between 300 regular Mexican soldiers and 250 revolutionists, in which thirteen soldiers were killed and many wounded, and the Mexican troops routed. Several of the revolutionists were also killed and a large number wounded.

The revolutionists were commanded by General Estrada and the Mexican troops by General Garcia. Captain Garcia, of the Mexican militia, has arrived in New Laredo, opposite Laredo, Texas, with several of the wounded Mexican regulars.

The town of Guerrero was in danger of being captured by the revolutionists. The people on the Mexican side are represented as flocking to the standard of General Estrada because of his victory at Las Animas.

The revolution is assuming a more serious aspect than it was thought it would at first. There will be work for all the United States troops that the Government can send to that section, for they will be needed to protect the interests of Americans.

News was received from down the river to the effect that the United States troops under Lieutenant Hedekin and a posse of United States Deputy Marshals, under direction of an experienced trailer, were close on the trail of the revolutionist party who captured the United States Deputy Marshals Guerrera and Benavides, and felt sure of rescuing the latter. Three companies of the Seventh United States Cavalry arrived in Laredo and left next day for the lower river country.

DASHED INTO A CAR.

Carelessness in Chicago Leads to a Terrible Accident.

Four persons were killed and eight injured a few mornings ago by the collision of a street car and locomotive at Forty-seventh street and Stewart avenue, Chicago, Ill. The street car was crowded and was passing the Fort Wayne Railway tracks when a Fort Wayne train crashed into it so suddenly that the occupants had no time to escape. The dead are: George Blaka, Archibald McAndrews, unknown man found under the tender of the engine. Unknown woman died in a patrol wagon on the way to Mercy Hospital, supposed to be Mrs. Carson, as a card bearing that name was found in her pocket.

The accident happened when the street car traffic was at its heaviest and the cars were crowded to the doorways with people standing and sitting. The car was going east on Forty-seventh street to State street, where it was to be hitched to a grip car, which was to bring it to the business centre of the city. As it approached the tracks of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, at Forty-seventh street and Stewart avenue, an engine came backing down the tracks at a rate of about fifteen miles an hour, the railroad people say. For some reason the occupants of the cab did not see the car approaching, and, on account of the heavy coating of frost on the windows of the car, the passengers did not see the engine bearing down upon them. In an instant the engine struck the car and passed on.

The car was dragged for 150 yards, and at every foot of the distance fresh injury was added to those inflicted. The horses became detached from the car and ran away uninjured.

The wildest confusion reigned for the first few minutes. Those who had come to the work of rescue could hear the pitiful cries of the wounded and see the body of one dead man. George Blaka was the first one taken from the wreckage. He was carried to a saloon, but died almost as soon as he reached there. The other wounded were then picked up and carried into houses near the crossing.

Five police patrol wagons soon arrived. The most severely injured person, the woman supposed to be Mrs. Carson, was at once put into one of the wagons and started for Mercy Hospital. Before the wagon had gone far Conductor O'Connor and Driver Stanley, who were on the street car, and Engineer Rosscup and Fireman Meager of the train were arrested. That the accident was due to the grossest carelessness cannot be doubted. By their own statements the two crossing men, Allbright and Schwartz, were not attending to their duty, and neither of them knew of the danger until after the crash.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

Summary of Work Done so Far by the National League.

The National League for Good Roads, although less than three months old, is bestirring itself in the new movement with much energy. A summary of it is as follows: Local leagues have been formed in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, and Arizona; and a State league in Vermont and a county league at Rochester, New York. Arrangements have been made for holding State conventions in January in Maryland, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Virginia and Minnesota. The Governors of twenty-five States have been persuaded to act as State Vice-Presidents or have appointed substitutes. Five thousand railroad agents have been supplied with documents and instructed by their employers to aid in forming local leagues. Country banks and manufacturers of road and farm implements have also been enlisted in the work. The Chamber of Commerce of New York and other commercial bodies have taken a marked interest in it. Colleges and county clubs are forming local leagues. Preparations are being made to supply country postmasters and school-teachers with blanks and documents when the National League is able to pay for the necessary printing and postage.

THE British Charge d'Affaires at Chile directs the attention of the Foreign Office to the alleged discovery of gold which is said to exist in fabulous quantities on Lennox Island, Terra del Fuego. It is reported that two tons and a half of gold have been obtained by miners within the last two months.

ATTEMPTS to wreck trains on the Northern Pacific Railroad have compelled the management to patrol the tracks between Tacoma and the Columbia with armed men who have orders to shoot any one seen tampering with the rails.

LATER NEWS.

A DONIRAM FAIRCHILD, one of the oldest and most skilful divers in the country, was killed while at work under the North River, New York City, by the explosion of a forcite cartridge. He went down to fill eight holes in the reef of rock that obstructs the north slip at the foot of Fulton street. He met his death while tamping down the first cartridge.

DR. CHARLES A. BRIGGS, after having been on trial before the Presbytery of New York for nineteen days on the charge of heresy, has been acquitted on each of the six charges brought against him.

THE overdue Cunarder Umbria was sighted off Fire Island, Port of New York, after being six days overdue. Hundreds of friends of passengers on board the vessel were relieved by the landing of all the people. There were nearly 400 persons on board. She was delayed at sea by the breaking of a shaft. She refused all offers of assistance but made the necessary repairs and then proceeded slowly under sail and steam.

A. J. HUDSPETH was hanged at Harrison, Ark., for the murder of George Watkins in 1887.

THE boiler of the saw mill of Duke & Blurus exploded, killing three colored men, James Wilbanks, Guffin Phillips and Joe Smith.

ABOUT 1400 postoffices have been designated as additional domestic money order offices.

THE President has proclaimed a definite arrangement of commercial reciprocity with Salvador. The arrangement is to take effect immediately.

LEADING bankers in all parts of the country are sending protests to Washington against the purchase of silver under the Sherman law.

THE Treasury Department's latest estimate of the aggregate amount of United States currency, fractional and other wise, destroyed, and not likely to be presented for redemption, places the amount at about $20,000,000.

CHOLERA continues to spread in the north of France. In the town of Gravelines, near Calais, six deaths and one new case were reported.

AT a meeting of delegates to the Indian National Congress at Allahabad indication was given of the growing desire for a National Indian Legislature.

HIDDEN in a barn in the rear of the express office in Sarnia, Canada, $7000 were found, concealed by a thief who had robbed the office the week before.

M. EIFFEL has secured the contract to build a gigantic bridge across the Neva, in Russia. His bid was $15,000,000.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GLADSTONE is becoming quite deaf.

SPEAKER CRISP is in favor of an extra session of Congress.

MONTAGU WILLIAMS, the eminent London barrister, died a few days ago.

ZOLA, the French novelist, has made $400,000 by his pen in twenty years.

JACOB HENRICI, the leader of the famous Economite Society of Pennsylvania, is dead.

CONGRESSMAN JERRY SIMPSON says he is a candidate for the United States Senate from Kansas.

THOMAS SETTLE, of North Carolina, only twenty-eight years of age, is the youngest member-elect of the new Congress.

EX-MINISTER-TO-ENGLAND PHELPS, on account of his connection with the Bering Sea arbitration, will temporarily give up his professorial duties at Yale.

MRS. GLADSTONE, wife of the British Premier, is a voter in Canada, and owns property at Niagara Falls, Canada. She owns three acres of land worth about $5000 an acre.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER, the Standard Oil millionaire, has just presented $1,000,000 in bonds to the University of Chicago, making $3,600,000 in all which he has given to that institution.

A CLEVER man was Bismarck's late private secretary, Lothar Bucher, whose demise the ex-Chancelor much deplores. In a few hours Bucher drew up the Imperial German Constitution.

EMIL THOMAS, a German actor now playing at Amberg's Theatre in New York City, has no less than 2500 roles in his repertoire, which he has learned during a stage career of thirty-seven years.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW is a believer in scrap books. He has eight or ten of them which contain clippings from newspapers and periodicals relating to himself. All his printed speeches are preserved in this way.

SENATOR CARLISLE, of Kentucky, personally keeps a list of all applicants for office from his State in a book. Every time he receives a letter from a new applicant he writes his name and address in the book under the heading of the office to which he aspires.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY, the Hoosier poet, owns up to being thirty-eight years old. He says he was a painter by trade, and worked at sign writing a long time. He served an apprenticeship also as a house painter, but was never strong enough to follow the occupation steadily.

JOHN A. MORRIS, the Louisiana millionaire, has one of the finest country estates in America in Tangipahoa Parish, Louisiana. It embraces 600 acres of good land, in which are preserved hundreds of deer and bear, and numberless conveys of game birds, while the four lakes on the place are black with mallard duck.

GEORGE GOULD at twenty-eight is the youngest American who has inherited an estate that gives employment to 100,000 men. The three successive Astors have each been over forty before they inherited their fathers fortunes. William H. Vanderbilt was nearly fifty and his sons were forty-two and thirty-six when he died.

LOUIS PASTEUR was on his seventieth birthday presented with the gold medal of the Academy of Sciences in the amphitheatre of the Sorbonne, Paris. President Carnot, of France, walked arm-in-arm with the distinguished scientist, to his seat, followed by the ministers, diplomats, scientists and litterateurs. As the medal was handed to him M. Pasteur embraced the President and the audience cheered wildly.

A REMARKABLE YEAR.

A Comparatively Small Number of Failures in 1892.

Bradstreet's contains the following interesting resume of the statistics of commercial disasters collected by it during the year 1892: "The number of business failures in the United States during the calendar year, with the exception of South Dakota, where a State law renders it unlawful to report such information except under prohibitory conditions, is 10,270, a smaller total than has been reported since 1882, with the single exception of 1887, when the aggregate was 9740.

"This is not the only astonishing part of the exhibit, for the grand total of liabilities of failing traders in the United States in 1892 appears to be only $108,500,000, a total also smaller than in any year since 1882, without any exception. A similar comparison may be made as to assets, the total of which is $54,700,000.

"The total 'business population' of the United States in 1883 was 855,000 commercial and industrial concerns, individuals, firms and corporations of sufficient standing and permanence to be of record, and the number of failures in that year amounted to 10,299, the first time the aggregate had passed the 10,000 mark. Yet in 1892, nine years later, with a 'business population' of 1,035,000, a gain of twenty-one per cent., the number of business failures is only 10,270, or about the same as nine years ago, and the debts of failing trades are forty per cent. smaller now than then. This is the most striking feature of the year's exhibit with respect to commercial deaths."

SPEEDILY LYNCHED.

The Alleged Murderers of an Alabama Tax Collector Hanged.

When the citizens of Greenville, Ala., arose the other morning they saw two dead bodies hanging from above the Court House steps. Late at night two strangers went to Jailer Bergainer's house and told him they had a prisoner. He went with them to the jail, where he was met by a mob of 100 armed and masked men, who had hidden behind a fence. They demanded the keys. The cells of John Hipp and Charles Kelly, the alleged murderers of Tax Collector C. J. Armstrong, of Butler County, were opened, and both men were taken out and hurried to the Court House yard with ropes about their necks. Without being allowed time to pray, they were hanged above the Court House steps. The mob then dispersed. The verdict of the jury is that the men were hanged by unknown persons.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

	BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, 1892, choice	$2 33½	@	$2 35
Medium, 1892, choice	1 95	@	—
Pea, 1892, choice	1 90	@	1 95
Red kidney, 1892, choice	2 55	@	2 70
Red kidney, poor to fair	—	@	—
Lima, Cal., per bush	2 05	@	2 10
Green peas, 1892, per bbl	1 75	@	1 77½
	BUTTER.		
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	27	@	29
St. & Penn., firsts	23	@	26
Western, firsts	28	@	30
Western, seconds	25	@	27
Western, thirds	20	@	23
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	26	@	27
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	23	@	25
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	20	@	23
Welsh tubs, extras	25	@	26
Welsh tubs, 1sts	23	@	24½
Welsh tubs, 2ds	20	@	23
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	23	@	25
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	19	@	21
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	—	@	—
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	19	@	21
W. Factory, seconds	16	@	16½
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	15	@	15½
	CHEESE.		
State factory—Full cream, white, fancy	11	@	11¾
Full cream, colored, fancy	11	@	11¾
Full cream, good to prime	10¼	@	10¾
Part skims, choice	7	@	7½
Part skims, good to prime	5	@	6½
Part skims, common	3	@	4
Full skims	1	@	2½
	EGGS.		
State and Penn—Fresh	31	@	32
Western—Fresh, fancy	31	@	—
Limed—State,	25	@	—
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples—Red sorts, bbl	3 00	@	4 00
Baldwin, per bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Greening, per bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Grapes, up river, Del., 5 lb.	—	@	—
W. N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb.	10	@	16
W. N. Y., Concord, 5 lb.	10	@	14
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl.	8 00	@	10 00
	HOPS.		
State—1892, fair to choice	18	@	23½
1891, prime	21	@	22
1891, common to good	16	@	20
Old odds	5	@	9
	LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	12	@	—
Western, per lb	11½	@	12
Spring Chickens, local, lb	9	@	9½
Western per lb	8½	@	9
Roosters, old, per lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, per lb	12	@	13
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	70	@	1 00
Western, per pair	70	@	85
Geese, Western, per pair	1 37	@	1 62
Pigeons, per pair	25	@	30
	DRESSED POULTRY—ICE PACKED.		
Turkeys—Young, per lb	11	@	13½
Chickens—Phila., per lb	—	@	—
Western, scalded	9	@	10
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	—	@	—
Western, scalded	9	@	9½
Ducks—Western, per lb	8	@	12
Eastern, per lb	—	@	—
Spring, L. I., per lb	—	@	—
Geese—Western, per lb	7	@	10
Squabs—Dark, per doz	—	@	1 50
Light, per doz	—	@	2 50
	VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes—State, per bbl	2 12	@	2 37
Jersey, prime, per bbl	2 12	@	2 37
Jersey, inferior, per bbl.	1 25	@	1 75
L. I., in bulk, per bbl.	2 50	@	2 75
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	5 00	@	8 00
Onions—Eastern, yellow, bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Eastern, red, per bbl	—	@	2 25
State, per bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Squash—Marrow, per barrel,	2 00	@	2 25
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl.	—	@	—
South Jersey, per bbl.	3 00	@	4 50
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 00	@	1 50
	GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 15	@	4 25
Patents	4 35	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	78¾	@	79
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	49½	@	50
Oats—No. 2 White	41½	@	42¼
Mixed Western	36	@	38
Hay—Good to Choice	65	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	60	@	65
Lard—City Steam	10.00c	@	10.32½c

The Chinese Yule-Tree.

With us even the yule-tree has degenerated into a toy; with the Chinese the tree is still a tremendous reality—so real, in fact, that its branches have obscured their spiritual sunlight and left them in the darkness of superstition. Is it not strange that so idolatrous a nation should in this one case have so much refrained from the actual representation of an idea exercising so powerful a control over their hearts and imaginations? Even in idol processions, where the sacred dragon himself is manœuvred, the peach-tree seldom appears on any of the numerous floats which constitute the chief glory of these pageants. Yet, despite the great mystery which shrouded the rites of Cybele, the pine of the great goddess was openly carried through the streets of Rome when her cult became the state religion, and an excellent representation of what the Chinese mystic would immediately recognize as corresponding to his notion of the Tree of Life was once a distinct feature of the Lord Mayor's Show in London. Throughout all Christendom the axe is now rudely laid to the roots of the unhappy fir or beech, their best service being deemed the amusement of our children and the gladdening of Christmas-tide. In China, however, the beatific peach-tree is permitted to freely scatter its blossoms on the air of spring as unmolested as if on holy Mount Tu Soh itself.—[Harper's Magazine.

Curious Minerals of Utah.

The mountains and valleys of Utah are perfect magazines of odd minerals, some found only sparingly in other places, while a great many kinds are plentiful there that are found in no other locality on the globe.

"Teatite," a soft, resinous substance found in quantities in the Bear River Mountains, was unknown to the mineralogist prior to 1890, and is even now wholly unknown in other quarters of the earth. Experts who have given it thorough tests are of the opinion that it will finally become amber of the finest quality.

"Ozokerite," a species of natural mineral wax, a rarity elsewhere, is found in large quantities in this locality of queer mineral substances. It is an acid and water proof, and makes the finest insulating material known.

"Gilsonite," another variety of mineral wax, contains 80 per cent. of carbon or asphalt in its pure form. The Utah vein is almost three feet wide and a mile in length.

Besides the above-named minerals, which for various reasons being only in the category of oddities, there are inexhaustible beds of nitre and alum, to say nothing of the mines of gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, etc.—[St. Louis Republic.

Go to the Ant.

In the chapter on communities in his last work Sir John Lubbock repeats in a pleasantly understandable way his own researches with ants and bees. With not less than 100 species of ants, there are no two having the same habits. We are just finding out how long-lived ants are. He has had working ants seven years old, and a queen ant lived in one of his nests for fifteen years. He is certain that the ants of each community recognize each other. Sir John divided one community and kept them apart for a a year and nine months, and the end of which they at once recognized each other, "and were perfectly friendly, while they attacked ants of a different nest, although of the same species." Sir John made his ants drunk with whiskey and left them together friends. The tipsy ones had nothing to say, but their friends knew them and dragged them off to their homes, where the besotted ones were watched until they were sober. There were stranger ants among the inebriates, and the community took these and pitched them into the water. Thus it it is evident that they "know their friends even when incapable of giving any sign or password."—[Boston Transcript.

A New Way of Putting It.

Penelope—Do you notice anything striking in this room?

Staylate—No. Did I look as though I did?

Penelope—I didn't know but that you might have heard the clock.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

BUMBLEBEE AND GRASSHOPPER.

A bumblebee yellow as gold
Sat perched on a red clover top,
When a grasshopper, weary and old,
Came along with a skip and a hop.
"Good morning," cried he, "Mr. Bumble bee;
You seem to have come to a stop;"
The grasshopper paused on his way
And thoughtfully hunched up his knees.
"Why trouble this sunshiny day," quoth he
"With reflections like these?
I follow the trade for which I was made;
We can't all be wise bumblebees."
"Only insects like you, who have nothing to do,
Can keep up a perpetual hopping."
"There's a time to be sad,
And a time to be glad,
And a time both for working and stopping
For men to make money,
And you to make honey,
And me to do nothing but hopping."
—[St. Louis Republic.

A SIX-YEAR-OLD MUSICIAN.

There is a little girl down in a small town in Georgia who astonishes all the people who know her by her wonderful piano playing. She is only six years old and such a tiny thing that when she is seated on the piano stool her feet do not touch the floor.

She is the youngest of the family and has 20 brothers and sisters! This wonderful little musicians name is Vivian Thurman, and her father, who is a well-known railroad man, is very proud of her, you may be sure.

Vivian has brown eyes—pretty, laughing eyes they are—and thick, yellow curls. She can play any piece on the piano that she has ever heard, and they say could play for hours, always playing a different tune. Does it not seem hard, little folks, that some of you have to practice so hard just to learn one piece, and this prodigy can play wonderfully without learning at all? But don't be jealous. Wonderful children seldom grow up to be wonders. There have been many young people whom everbody thought next to fairies, and who grew up to be very ordinary, commonplace men and women.—[New York Advertiser.

WAAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

"I know who has a hole in her pocket," said Jack.

"How did you know it?" exclaimed Ethel, flushing.

"What's this?" and Jack held up a crumpled handkerchief. "I found it just inside the front door. Then I stepped on a slate-pencil in the hall, and I picked up a penny on the stairs, and—"

"Why, I thought I pinned up the hole tight," interrupted Ethel.

"Ethel Emerson! Pinned up a hole in your pocket!" said her mother. "I am ashamed of you! You had better go to your room at once and mend it. You'll have time before lunch."

"O mother, I'm in such an interesting place in this story! Can't I do it by and by?" and Ethel looked to see how many pages there were in the chapter.

As Mrs. Emerson made no reply, Ethel shut her book, but took it with her to her room.

Her finger was in the place where she had been reading, and she said to herself, "I must read just a little further, and see if Mildred finds her tickets. It will be too bad if she can't go to the concert."

Then she shut the book with a snap.

"I'm careless enough, but I won't be disobedient, too. I wonder what's left in my pocket, anyway. Goodness me! how near I came to forgetting this," and she took out an envelope.

"Mother," she said, as Mrs. Emerson came into the room, "I saw Uncle John this morning, and he told me to be sure to give you this note. It's lucky I was going to mend my pocket."

"Yes," replied her mother, after she had read the note. "We should both have lost a treat if you had forgotten it. He wants us to meet him down-town, and go to the Musical Festival with him this afternoon.

"Just think!" said Ethel; "what if I'd lost that note out of my pocket! And, O mother! what if I'd kept on reading and hadn't minded you!"

"Yes," replied Mrs. Emerson, "there were two chances of losing the concert."—[Youth's Companion.

Epicures are excited by hearing that the supply of terrapin will be the smallest for years.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa, as second-class matter.

CALVIN.

Miss Ada Foote is visiting friends in Fulton county.

Rev. Burrow is holding a series of meetings at Harmony chapel.

D. Mansbarger looks as solemn as a judge when you say, hello! grandpa.

Simeon Wright is not able to be out. E. M. Wright is also on the sick list.

The ice harvest is here and everybody is busy housing the crystal beauty.

Gideon Richey and wife attended the wedding of a niece in Fulton county last week.

Mrs. R. A. Oakman, whose illness has been noted in these columns, is still very dangerously ill.

There is room for an office-seeker in Calvin, as there is no Democrat to take the post office after March 4th.

Revs. Adams and Shoemaker will commence a two-weeks' meeting in the M. E. church on the eve of the 11th inst.

Adam M. Dell has purchased the John M. Stever house and lot. Consideration, $350. This looks like Adam would be a permanent resident.

Rev. P. L. Lipscomb, of West Virginia, formerly pastor of the U. B. congregation here, was a welcome visitor at the home of John M. Stever last week.

Capt. Jos. Park has rented his farm to John W. Taylor for a term of five years. Mr. Parks and his sons Seward and Philip intend going to Kansas next spring.

Henry Querry has assumed the responsibility of being our weather prophet. If you wish to know about the state of the weather call on or address him at his store.

The U. B. congregation at Otterbein church have made preparations to have their house of worship renovated. The walls inside are to be papered and wainscoated, ceiled with North Carolina yellow pine and repainted. Work will commence at once.

Among our holiday visitors we noticed Misses Laura Mierley and Maud Miller, and M. Oakman and wife, of Huntingdon; Miss Mong, of Birmiugham; Mrs. Jesse Chilcott, of Colfax; George Saylor and wife, of Williamsburg; Chas. Fritchey and wife, of Tipton.

On Dec. 29, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the home of Mrs. Lynn, in Smith valley, we were called to be present with many others to witness the marriage of her daughter Annie to J. Geary Cornelius, by Rev. Furman Adams. The presents to the bride were numerous and useful. All enjoyed the occasion, and especially Frank Pheasant, John M. Querry and the writer, who we think got a little more than their share, i. e., of the supper.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Roland celebrated their silver wedding on Sunday last, the 31st inst., by a large dinner, to which they invited their neighbors. Rev. Woodward, of Three Springs, Rev. Adams and wife, of Cassville, J. F. Hoover and wife, of Grafton, were among the guests. Mrs. Nancy Greenland, relict of Moses Greenland, who is in her nineties, walked more than one mile to be present. Her mental faculties are very good, seemingly as good as they were fifty years ago. She is hale and hearty.

MOUNT UNION.

John Swan, of Shade Gap, was in town last week.

Robert Campbell, Esq., of Patterson, Pa., was in town on business last week.

The good skating on the river last week was taken advantage of by many of our people.

Jno. S. Shaver, who has been on the sick list for some time past, is still confined to his home.

J. Fred Stratford, who moved from this place to Altoona some time ago, was in town last week.

C. W. Mattern, of Jeannette, formerly of this place, greeted friends in town a few hours last week.

The express business at this place during the holidays was the largest in the history of this office.

B. C. Wharton has sold his farm, about two miles east of town, to J. Blake Gearhart, of Philipsburg.

Geo. T. Cooper, principal of the Bellville, Mifflin county, schools, was in town on Friday last on business.

E. D. Welch has disposed of his butchering business to A. S. Cogley, who will conduct it in the future.

W. W. Winskey, foreman of the *Times* office, paid a visit to friends in Altoona over Saturday and Sunday last.

Charles Krater, who is employed in Lehighton, Pa., is home on his holiday vacation after an absence of two years.

Galen VanZandt, of Roanoke, Va., formerly ticket agent for the E. B. T. R. R. at this place, visited in town last week.

Those who own ice houses are busy filling them at present. The ice is of good quality, clear and from four to nine inches thick. Good season.

J. Frank Adams, of this place, who is a student in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, resumed his studies on Tuesday, after spending the holidays with parents and friends in town.

MILL CREEK.

David Simpson captured three fine wild turkeys last week.

The porch at the depot is undergoing some badly needed repairs.

Frank O'Connor and family spent Sunday with friends in Mapleton.

Miss McMeen and brother, of Bellwood, spent Sunday in this place.

J. G. Hicks and son Duane spent the holidays visiting friends in Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

The ice men are taking advantage of the present cold snap and are filling their ice houses with a good quality of ice.

The revival that has been in progress in the M. E. church for the past three weeks is still going on with good results.

Christopher Zook, aged 19, of Bellville, Mifflin county, who was an employee on his father's saw mill located a few miles from Mill Creek came to town on Tuesday, the 27th ult. He was in O'Connor's store in the evening and just before Columbia express was due, he left the store and went down to the crossing and while watching an east bound freight train pass he stepped on the end of the tie just as Columbia express swept around the curve, striking him. He was hurled to the ground. The unfortunate man was carried into Dr. Simpson's office, on being examined it was found that he had sustained fracture of the skull with depression of bone, causing compression of the brain which necessitated a trepanning operation to relieve pressure. The operation was performed by Dr. Simpson and at this writing the sufferer is getting along as well as could be expected and hope is now entertained of his recovery.

Following is the report of our schools for the third month:

No. 2 School—L. R. Smith, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Whole Attendance,	26	16	42
Average "	24	13	37
Per Cent. of "	92	83	87

Pupils who missed no time during the month: Nora Hawn, Duffy Himes, Elmer Tate, Chalmers Simpson, Ira Dickinson, John Hicks, Rollo Goodman, Riley Mort, John Huller, Duane Hicks. Visitors, 6.

No. 1 School—Miss Flora Himes, Teacher.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Whole attendance,	32	28	60
Average "	24	16	40
Per cent. of "	78	58	68

Pupils who missed no time during the month: Cora Shingler, Nellie Hawn, Bertha Swiler, Grace Civils, Bertha Civils, Cloyd Coy, Frank Brumbaugh, Willie Shingler, Lawrence Tate, Harry Tate, Clyde Goodman and Freddy Hawn. Visitors, 4.

PLANK CABIN VALLEY.

The fourth and last quarterly meeting of this charge will be held at Asbury on January 10.

A. B. Taylor, wife and little daughter spent a week during the holidays with friends in Cambria county.

F. H. Benson and B. A. Benson and wife, of Jeannette, spent a few days during the holidays with their parents and friends in this place.

On last Tuesday Herman David, of Newburg, and Miss Rena Berkstresser, of Lily, Pa., drove from his home to Cassville, where Rev. Adams pronounced the words that made them man and wife.

The entertainment at Trough Creek on Saturday evening passed off pleasantly, especially so for the little ones. The audience was as large as was expected. Addresses were made by Revs. Will Taylor, F. Adams, E. Shumaker and Ritzel. A bountiful treat was served to both old and young, besides the large number of presents. Rev. Adams and wife received an envelope containing some money, the amount of which we have not learned.

Mrs. Mary Curfman, familiarly known as "Aunt Polly," died on Monday of last week, after an illness of about 10 days, and was buried on Wednesday in Trough Creek cemetery. Deceased was aged 78 years and 13 days. She had been a consistent member of the M. E. church for upwards of 58 years. Her last days seemed to be her best days. When asked during her sickness about the future she replied, "It's all right." Seven children survive her—three sons and four daughters—all of whom are married.

TROUGH CREEK.

It is reported that Mrs. Frew has sold her property to J. M. Prough.

Very gloomy weather on New Year's day hereaways. If the weather would turn in as cold as last week we would have right good sledding.

A number of folks took advantage of the cold last week and filled their ice houses. Others are building houses to be ready for the next cold wave.

Mr. Chilcott seems to be better. He eats better, has better use of himself, the swelling having gone down and is stronger, so that he is certainly better

J. C. Wright took his daughter, Maud, to Philadelphia last week for consultation and treatment if the doctors there think they can cure her, which we hope they can.

The supervisors adjourned the sale of the road on last Saturday for one week. They thought there was not enough bidders, and some that were bidders had an understanding to not bid against each other. The bids were certainly too high and unless there are others to bid it down next Saturday some persons will make too much money.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Estate of Jas. A. and Christiana Dell, dec'd.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises in Cass township, on

Saturday, January 14, 1893,

at 2 o'clock P M., the following described real estate:

All that messuage or tract of land situate in Huntingdon county, aforesaid, bounded by lands of Israel Querry, Isaac Dell, Isaac Bowman's heirs and Henry Bowman, containing 40 ACRES, more or less, and having thereon erected a log dwelling house, frame stable and outbuildings; it being known as the mansion property of the late James A. Dell.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, thirty per cent. in cash when the sale is confirmed and deed delivered, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest from confirmation of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by the judgments of the purchaser.

A. P. STEVER,
Guardian of Emma Dell.

K. A. LOVELL, Attorney.
Dec. 23, 1892.

THE PRESS
(NEW YORK)
For 1893

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WEEKLY PRESS, ONE YEAR, -	1.00

THE PRESS,
88 Pak Row,
NEW YORK.

GREAT

EXCITEMENT.

WHERE?

AT THOS. S. JOHNSTON'S.

WHAT IS IT?

He has made a clean, deep cut in the prices of

Ladies' Cloaks

and Fur Capes,

From January 1st to 15th.

These goods must go. We have them. We will not carry them over. Prices cut in two. No sympaty in this great slaughter. Now is the time. Do not miss it. Store full of Bargains. Do not stop till you get to Johnston's. He has BARGAINS for you.

MERRY

CHRISTMAS

WILL SOON BE HERE,

And where to get the best assortment for the least money will soon puzzle many an anxious mind, but that has been all settled at

LYNN'S NOVELTY STORE,
OPPOSITE OPERA HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Never before did we have such an assortment of goods suitable for the holiday trade as now, and to try to enumerate would be impossible, so we simply invite you to our store. Come, and come early and make your selection before the stock is broken.

The fact is thoroughly established that my prices are always the lowest.

Courteous treatment to all.

We would add that our stock of winter goods awaits yeur inspection. Gum Boots and Shoes are still going in a rush. The PRICE is doing it.

P. S.—Your name and address on a postal card, sent to Lynn's Novelty Store, Huntingdon, Pa., will insure you a copy of the "Holiday Messenger" FREE.

Lynn's Novelty Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,
SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULIDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, Jan. 4, 1893.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Have you learned to write 1893 yet?

—W. S. Sharer, of Hill-valley, has been appointed mercantile appraiser for 1893.

—Rev. A. W. Maxwell will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday morning.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday evening.

—Mrs. George Dougherty, of Penfield, Pa., is visiting among friends and relatives in Mapleton.

—A. W. Brenneman, of Atkinson's Mills, Mifflin county, was a business caller at this office on Monday.

—A. W. Swope, Esq., succeeded in killing another fine wild turkey last Saturday, the last day of the season.

—R. D. Kinkead and wife, of Huntingdon, are spending a few days with relatives and friends in this place.

—Charles W. Mattern, of Jeannette, was in town a short time last week. He contemplates removing to Mapleton.

—FOR SALE.—Hemlock lumber, 2x3, 2x5, 6x8, and inch boards, in large or small quantities. H. H. SWOPE.

—Isaac Barkley, of Perry county, spent a portion of last week among relatives and friends of former days in this vicinity.

—H. H. Lamberson left on Monday morning for Birmingham, where he is employed by Brown Bros. & Sims, contractors.

—Hon. Agustus Landis, of Hollidaysburg, has been appointed president judge of Blair county to succeed Hon. John Dean.

—Henry Stever and son, of Hare's valley, returned home last Thursday from a visit of several days to friends in Mifflin county.

—George Howard and wife, of Huntingdon, spent a portion of last week in Mapleton, the guests of Mrs. Howard's mother and brother.

—Jacob S. Codner, wife and son, returned home Sunday evening from a week's visit to their daughter, Mrs. W. A. Parker, of Kipple.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fogle, Miss Fogel and Mr. Stitt, of Shade Gap, spent a few hours in Mapleton on Monday, the guests of S. P. Stubbs' family.

—Prof. A. P. Silverthorn, of Rockhill, and Miss Cora Adele Brumbaugh, of Huntingdon, were united in marriage last Wednesday evening. The ITEM extends congratulations.

—Most of the ice houses in town were filled last week. The ice secured was from eight to ten inches in thiekness, free from slush and clear as any manufactured ice. We never saw a better quality harvested.

—FOR SALE.—Two lots of ground each 50x150 feet, and dwelling house, adjoining the borough of Mapleton. Will be sold at a reasonable price. For further particulars call on or address Mrs. Mary J. Hooper, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—The kindness of the Pennsylvania railroad company in running a special from here to the crossing near the Mountain View cemetery and return for the funeral of T. W. Frantz last Sunday was much appreciated, as the weather was very disagreeable and the drive would have been unpleasant.

—A meeting of the young ladies' aid society which was unannounced and not of the usual character, was held last Thursday evening at the residence of the editor of the ITEM. About seven o'clock of that evening sixteen members of the society invaded our home and took possession. They brought mysterious packages and soon had prepared an elegant lunch, of which all partook. It was a delightful occasion and we extend thanks to the society for their kind remembrance of us.

—James C. Wright, of Trough Creek valley, was in town last Thursday night on his way to Philadelphia with his daughter, Miss Maud O. Wright. Miss Wright has been in delicate health for some time past and through the advice of her physician, Dr. H. C. Chisholm, of Huntingdon, she was taken to the Hahneman hospital for examination and treatment. Her ailment was pronounced catarrh of the stomach, and the hospital physicians confidently assert that she will be completely restored to health. Her many friends will be glad to hear of this.

—Thomas M. Skipper, formerly of this place, was thrown under the train on which he was braking at Warrior Ridge last Friday by the brake rod breaking. He succeeded in saving himself by catching hold of the step and drawing himself from under the wheels.

—Judging from the following which we clip from the *Local News* they have a summary way of ending arbitration at the Gondolo works: "The force of workmen at the Gondolo Tannin works has been reduced to 38 men. Eleven hands were discharged on Tuesday, and the wages of some of the workmen reduced. When the discharged men came toward Manager Hastings in the yard to remonstrate with him he drew his revolver upon J. A. Steel, and the interview suddenly terminated.

—The Coleman house at Lewistown, a large three-story brick building, was destroyed early last Tuesday morning with all its contents, by a fire which originated in the restaurant in the basement. The loss will be $15,000, and the insurance $8,000. The people who were asleep in the hotel when the fire broke out, were compelled to rush out into the freezing atmosphere, clad only in what clothing they could hastily pick up. Several of them made narrow escapes.

—The annual meeting of the National Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company will be held at the home office of said company at Mount Union, Huntingdon county, Pa., on Tuesday, the 24th day of January A. D., 1893, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said company for the ensuing year, and further to vote upon the proposed removal of the Home Office of said company from Mt. Union, Pa., to Huntingdon, Pa. J. S. WOODS,
12-21-te. Sec'y.

—Are you needing any furniture? Are you thinking of buying a new stove or range? Do you contemplate building? Let us quietly whisper to you that our stock of furniture, cook stoves, parlor stoves, ranges, and house furnishings is complete. If you want something that we haven't got we'll get it for you. Builders', shelf and heavy hardware is our specialty. At this season, you may want corn-shellers or feed cutters. We have them. Harness and harness leather in stock. We have a variety of pumps. As to price everybody knows we cannot be undersold. Come and see us. D. E. McClain, Saltillo, Pa.

—The Mapleton cornet band held its annual election for officers last Monday night with the following result: John A. Brumbaugh, president; D. H. Wallett, leader; G. H. Hooper, assistant leader; J. B. Montgomery, secretary; A. W. Kelly, treasurer; I. N. Swope, manager. The band is in a healthy condition, the only drawback to its progress being the lack of a suitable place for practice. It is temporarily located in the ITEM office, which is not suitable for its purpose. A slide trombone has recently been added to the number of instruments, and President Brumbrugh has mastered the intricacies of the "machine." In addition to this a number of young men have been placed in practice on the old instruments and from these future vacancies will be filled.

The Conducting of Pleasure Tours.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company through its personally-conducted tourist system has gained an enviable reputation in the conducting of its pleasure tours, inasmuch as they send out with each individual tour an experienced tourist agent and chaperon, whose sole duty is to cater to the wants and pleasure of all in their charge. All destinations of the tours are selected with the view of giving to the tourists the most delightful territory for recreation, pleasure, and sight-seeing. The rates quoted for each tour are in accordance with that liberality for which this enterprising company is noted. The trips selected for the holidays are trips of rare merit and pleasure. There will be one to Old Point Comfort on the 27th, and one to Washington on the 29th of December. The rate for the Old Point Comfort tour, $18 from New York and $15 from Philadelphia, covers transportation in both directions, as well as all necessary expenses during the entire four days' absence, or at same rate tickets can be had, good to return via Richmond and Washington by regular trains until January 5th, 1893, including one day's board at Old Point Comfort. The rate for the Washington tour, $13 from New York and $11 from Philadelphia, covers transportation going and returning, as well as accommodations at Washington's best hotels. The tour covers three days. There will also be a series of five tours to Washington, D. C., during the winter and spring of 1893, dates for which have been fixed as follows: January 19th, February 9th, March 23d, April 13th, May 4th, and 25th. In addition to the above-mentioned tours the company has arranged a series of five to the famous winter resort, Florida, leaving New York and Philadelphia January 31st, February 14th and 28th, March 14th and 28th, 1893. The first four tours allow a stay of two whole weeks in the Flowery State. The rate quoted from Philadelphia, $48, covers transportation, Pullman berth, and meals en route on special train in both directions for first four tours, while tickets for the fifth tour are good to return by regular trains until May 30th, 1893, but do not cover Pullman charges or meals northbound.

For those desiring a prolonged tour of pleasure and sight-seeing no better trip is afforded than one of the Pacific Coast tours arranged by this company, three of which will be run from New York and Philadelphia during the year 1893, departing on the following dates: February 8th, March 2d, and March 29th. The rate will cover transportation in a palace vestibuled train in both directions, meals en route, carriage drives, and side trips to prominent points of interest in California. For information regarding any of the tours, or for detailed itineraries, application should be made to the Tourist Department, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Washington Camp, No. 59, Pa., P. O. S. of A., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Bro. Thompson W. Frantz, a member of this Camp, has been removed from active membership in the Camp by the hand of death; and,

WHEREAS, Bro. Frantz was one who always evinced a keen interest in the principles of our beloved order, and one who was loyal to the brotherhood, it is proper that our sympathies as an organization should be expressed to the bereaved widow; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved our heartfelt sympathy and trust her anguish will be somewhat alleviated with the assurance that although his mortal remains have been laid to rest and his lips hushed in death he will live in the cherished recollections of the members of our Camp.

Resolved, That for more enduring consolation we commend her to Him who has promised to be a husband to the widow, and whose wisdom is perfect and just.

Resolved, That, as a tribute of respect to our departed brother our hall and charter be draped and the members wear the badge of mourning for thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the widow, that they be published in the MAPLETON ITEM and the Huntingdon *News*.

M. L. REX,
I. N. SWOPE,
DAVID SHORE,
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
JNO. A. TOOMEY,
Committee.

At a regular meeting of Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., held December 31, 1892 the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Bro. Thompson W. Frantz, a member of this Lodge, has been called to answer the summons of the grim destroyer who spares none; and,

WHEREAS, Bro. Frantz was a member worthy of esteem and faithful to the principles of Friendship, Love and Truth, it is fitting that this Lodge express sorrow for the loss we sustain and sympathy to the bereaved; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, while the sympathies of the entire Lodge are freely offered to the widow in her hours of sorrow, we feel that they are not sufficient to heal her wounds and commend her to the Man of sorrows whose ever present comfort will suffice.

Resolved, That in memory of our deceased brother the hall and charter of the Lodge be draped and that the members wear the badge of mourning for a period of 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of our brother and that they be entered upon the records of the Lodge and be published in the MAPLETON ITEM and *Huntingdon News*.

I. N. SWOPE,
L. M. SPEER,
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
J. K. GILLAM,
L. D. HIMES,
Committee.

A NEW YEAR'S CONFLAGRATION.

The House of the Speer White Sand Co, Burned to the Ground.

Most of the people of this community, unexpectedly, spent the first hour of the New Year out of doors. Just as the clock was striking the hour of midnight a passing engine sounded an alarm, but many supposed it was the hour that occasioned the successive blasts. A few, however, were aroused and soon a general alarm was given. L. M. Speer's elegant residence on Railroad street, was discovered to be ablaze in the eastern part. The wind was blowing up the river and soon the building was wrapped in flames. The office portion of the building was forced open and the offiee books, desk, chair and letter file were the only articles saved.

There was no one in the building at the time, Mrs. Speer and her children being at Tyrone. Mr. Speer and five others, including the writer, had left the house but a few minutes before the fire was discovered, and at that time there was no sign of fire. An after examination conclusively demonstrated that it originated from the furnace flue. About a year ago a fire started in the same place but was discovered before much damage was done. The origin of that fire seemed mysterious as no defects int he heating arrangements could be discovered when the damage was repaired. The indications are that at the time of the flood of '89 the house which was submerged to a depth of about fourteen feet, was moved sufficiently to cause a crevice in the flue.

The building was erected in 1888 at a cost of $4500. Many additions and improvements of an expensive character have since been made to the inside. The furnishings were of a tasty and elaborate character, there being few, if any, better furnished houses in the county. The loss will amount at a low estimate to $8000, on which there was an insurance of $5800. Much of the property can be replaced but the loss of souvenirs, curios and trinkets gathered from many sources is irreparable. The loss of the building is a great loss to the town and our citizens all hope Mr. Speer will rebuild.

Thompson W. Frantz Killed.

Thompson W. Frantz was killed at Ryde station about 11 o'clock A. M. Friday, December 30, 1892. He with some other employees of the ballast train crew had been left at Ryde to put wheels under a truck. They had finished their work and were awaiting the return of their train. An engine of an east bound train had cut loose above Ryde and run down to the water station to take water. The engine was going back to its train when it struck Mr. Frantz who was on the track. He was dragged a distance of about 100 feet and the lower part of his trunk and his limbs were terribly mangled. The remains were gathered up, taken to Huntingdon and prepared for burial. The remains were brought to Mapleton on a special train on Sunday, and after services conducted in the M. E. church by Rev. M. L. Smith, were interred in Mountain View cemetery.

Mr. Frantz was born in Perry county, June 27, 1860, hence was at the time of his death aged 32 years, 6 months and 3 days. He came to Mapleton in 1884 and December 25, 1886 was married to Miss Maggie Yocum, of this place. They resided in Mapleton until last spring when they moved to Huntingdon. Mr. Frantz was a member in good standing in Washington Camp No. 59, P. O. S. of A. and Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F. and a number of the members of the orders at Huntingdon accompanied the remains to Mapleton.

Mr. Frantz was a good citizen, of a kind and friendly disposition and was held in high esteem among his fellow-employees. Besides his wife he leaves an adopted son to whom he was very much attached. These have the warmest sympathies of our people in their sad bereavement.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of Rebecca Hughes, late of Mapleton Depot, Pa., deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment of said indebtedness and those having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

Sept. 29-'92. A. W. SWOPE, Executor.

THE WEATHER

Is getting cooler now, and with the changes in the season coms changes in our business. Summer goods have given their place to

Heavier Weights

and we are not behind in meeting the demands. Our shelves are crowded with a full line of Fall and Winter goods, such as

Canton Flannels,

Mixed Flannels, Woolen Goods of all kinds, heavy Cotton and Woolen Underwear, &c., &c. Also, a complete line of

Hardware,

Queensware, Glassware, Woodenware, and a full and complete stock of Groceries of all kinds. It will pay you to

Give us a Call.

Respectfully Yours,

A. B. Gillam.

Examine Yocum's

SCHOOL SHOES

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It is the Most Complete Shoe In the Market.

Geo W. Yocum,

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B. F. GODARD,

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Stoves and Stove Repairs.

PHOSPHATE & FERTILIZERS,

Your Patronage Solicited.

Mapleton Depot, Pa

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON

Subject: "God Among the Centuries."

TEXT: *"Consider the years of many generations."*—Deuteronomy xxxii., 7.

At 12 o'clock last night, while so many good people were watching, an old friend passed out of our homes and a stranger entered. The old friend making valedictory was 1892; the stranger arriving is 1893. The old friend was garrulous with the occurrences of many days, but the stranger put his finger over his lip and said nothing and seemed charged with many secrets and mysteries. I did not see either the departure or the arrival, but was sound asleep, thinking that was for me the best way to be wide awake now. Goodby, 1892! Welcome, 1893!

As an army is divided into brigades and regiments and companies, and they observe this order in their march and their tread is majestic, so the time of the world's existence is divided into an army divinely commanded; the eras are the brigades, the centuries are the regiments, and the years are the companies. Forward into the eternity past, out of the eternity to come! Forward is the command, and nothing can halt them, even though the world should die. While obeying my text, "Consider the years of many generations," I propose to speak of the "Chronology of the Bible, or God Among the Centuries."

We make a distinction between time and eternity, but time is only a piece of eternity, and chronology has been engaged in the sublime work of dividing up this portion of eternity that we call time into compartments and putting events in their right compartment. It is as much an injustice against the past to wrongly arrange its events as it would be an injustice if, through neglect of chronological accuracy, it should in the far distant future be said that America was discovered in 1776, and the Declaration of Independence was signed in 1492, and Washington born on the 22d of March, and the Civil War of the United States was fought in 1840.

As God puts all the events of time in the right place, let us be careful that we do not put them in the wrong place. The chronology of the Bible takes six steps, but they are steps so long it makes us hold our breath as we watch the movement. From Adam to Abraham. From Abraham to the exodus out of Egypt. From the exodus to the foundation of Solomon's temple. From the foundation of Solomon's temple to the destruction of that temple. From the destruction of the temple to the return from Babylonish captivity. From Babylonish captivity to the birth of Christ.

Chronology takes pen and pencil, and calling astronomy and history to help says: "Let us fix one event from which to calculate everything. Let it be a star, the Bethlehem star, the Christmas star." And from that we go back and see the world was created 4004 years before Christ; the deluge came 2348 years before Christ; the exodus out of Egypt occurred 1491 years before Christ, and Solomon's temple was destroyed 586 years before Christ.

Chronology enters the first chapter of Genesis and says the day mentioned there is not a day of twenty-four hours, but of ages, the word there translated as "day" in other places meaning ages, and so the Bible account of the creation and the geologists' account of the creation are completely harmonious. Chronology enters the book of Daniel and says that the words "time and a half" mean a year and a half.

Chronology enters at another point and shows us that the seasons of the year were then only two—summer and winter. We find that the Bible year was 360 days instead of 365; that the day was calculated from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock at night; that the night was divided into four watches—namely, the late watch, the midnight, the cock crowing, the early watch. The clock and watch were invented so long after the world began their mission that the day was not very sharply divided in Bible times. Ahaz had a sundial, or a flight of stairs with a column at the top, and the shadow which that column threw on the steps beneath indicated the hour, the shadow lengthening or withdrawing from step to step.

But the events of life and the events of the world moved so slowly for the most part in Bible times that they had no need of such timepieces as we stand on our mantels or carry in our pockets in an age when a man may have a half dozen or a dozen engagements for one day and needs to know the exact minute for each one of them. The earth itself in Bible times was the chief timepiece, and it turned once on its axis and that was a day, and once around the sun and that was a year.

It was not until the Fourteenth Century that the almanac was born, the almanac that we toss carelessly about, not realizing that it took the accumulated ingenuity of more than 5000 years to make one. Chronology had to bring into its service the monuments of Egypt and the cylinders of Assyria, and the bricks of Babylon and the pottery of Nineveh, and the medals struck at Antioch for the battle of Actium, and all the hieroglyphics that could be deciphered, and had to go into the extremely delicate business of asking the ages of Adam and Seth and Enoch and Methuselah, who after their 300th year wanted to be thought young.

I think it must have been in recognition of the stupendous work of making an almanac that all the days of the week are named after the gods. Sunday, after the sun, which was of old worshiped as a god. Monday, after the moon, which was also worshiped as a god. Tuesday, after Tuesco, the god of war. Wednesday, after Woden, the chief god of the Scandinavians. Thursday, after Thor, the god of thunder. Friday, after Frea, the goddess of marriage. And Saturday after Saturn. The old Bible year began with the 25th of March. Not until 1752 did the first of the month of January get the honor in legal documents in England of being called the first day of the year.

Improvements all along have been made in chronology until the calendar and the almanac, and the clock, and the watch seem to have reached perfection, and all the Nations of Christendom have similarity of time calculations and have adopted what is called "new style," except Russia, which keeps what is called the "old style" and is twelve days different, so that, writing from there, if you wish to be accurate, you date your letter January 1 and January 13, or December 10 and December 22. It is something to thank God for that the modes are so complete for calculating the cycles, the centuries, the decades, the years, the months, the days, the hours, the seconds.

Think of making appointments as in the Bible days for the time of the new moon. Think of making one of the watches of the night in Bible times a rooster crowing. The Bible says: "Before the cock crow thou shalt deny me thrice," "If the Master cometh at the cockcrowing," and that was the way the midnight watch was indicated. The crowing of that barnyard bird has always been most uncertain. The crowing is at the lowest temperature of the night, and the amount of dew and the direction of the wind may bring the lowest temperature at 11 o'clock at night or 2 o'clock in the morning, and at any one of six hours. Just before a rain the crowing of chanticleer in the night is almost perpetual.

Compare these modes of marking time with our modes of marking time, when 12 o'clock is 12 o'clock, and 6 o'clock is 6 o'clock, and 10 o'clock is 10 o'clock, and independent of all weathers, and then thank God that you live now. But notwithstanding all the imperfect modes of marking hours or years or centuries Bible chronology never trips up, never falters, never contradicts itself, and here is one of the best arguments for the authenticity of the Scriptures.

If you can prove an alibi in the courts, and you can prove beyond doubt that you were in some particular place at the time you were charged with doing or saying something in quite another place, you gain the victory, and infidelity has tried to prove an alibi by contending that events and circumstances in the Bible ascribed to certain times must have taken place at some other time, if they took place at all. But this book's chronology has never been caught at fault. It has been proved that when the Hebrews went into Egypt there were only seventy of them, and that when they came out there were 3,000,000 of them.

"Now," says infidelity, with a guffaw that it cannot suppress, "what an absurdity! They went down into Egypt seventy and came out 3,000,000. That is a falsehood on the face of it. Nations do not increase in that ratio." But, my skeptical friend, hold a moment. The Bible says that the Jews were 430 years in Egypt, and that explains the increase from seventy persons to 3,000,000, for it is no more, but rather less, than the ordinary increase of nations. The Pilgrim Fathers came to America in the Mayflower, one small shipload of passengers, less than 300 years ago, and now we have a nation of 60,000,000. Where, then, is so called impossibility that the seventy Jews who went into Egypt in 430 years became 3,000,000? Infidelity wrong and Bible chronology right.

Now stop and reflect. Why is it that this sublime subject of Bible chronology has been so neglected, and that the most of you have never given ten minutes to the consideration of it, and that this is the first sermon ever preached on this stupendous and overwhelming theme? We have stood by the half day or the whole day at grand reviews and seen armies pass.

Again and again and again on the Champs Elysees Frenchmen by the hundreds of thousands have stood and watched the bannered armies go by, and the huzza has been three miles long and until the populace were so hoarse they could huzza no longer. Again and again and again the Germans by hundreds of thousands have stood on the palaced and statued Under den Linden, Berlin, and strewn garlands under the feet of uniformed hosts led on by Von Moltke or Blucher or Frederick the Great.

When Wellington and Ponsonby and the Scots Grays came back from Waterloo, or Wolseley from Egypt, or Marlborough from Blenheim, what military processions through Regent street and along by the palaces of London and over the bridges of the Thames! What almost interminable lines of military on the streets of our American capitals, while Mayors and Governors and Presidents, with uncovered heads, looked on! But put all those grand reviews together, and they are tame compared with the review which on New Year's day you from the pew and I from the pulpit witness.

Hear them pass in chronological order—all the years before the flood; all the years since the flood; decades abreast; centuries abreast; epochs abreast; millenniums abreast; Egyptian civilization, Babylonian populations, Assyrian dominions; armies of Persian, Grecian, Peloponnesian and Roman wars; Byzantine empire, Saracenic hosts, crusaders of the first, the second, third and the last avalanche of men; Dark Ages in somber epaulets and brighter ages with shields of silver and helmets of gold; Italy, Spain, France, Russia, Germany, England and America, past and present; dynasties, feudal domains, despotisms, monarchies, republics, ages on ages, ages on ages, passing to-day in a chronological review, until one has no more power to look upon the advancing columns, now brilliant, now squalid, now garlanded with peace, now crimson with slaughter, now horrid with ghastliness, now radiant with love and joy.

This chronological study affords, among other practical thoughts, especially two—the one encouraging to the last degree and the other startling. The encouraging thought is that the main drift of the centuries has been toward betterment, with only here and there a stout reversal. Grecian civilization was a vast improvement on Egyptian civilization, and Roman civilization a vast improvement on Grecian civilization, and Christian civilization is a vast improvement on Roman civilization.

What was the boasted age of Pericles compared with the age of Longfellow and Tennyson? What was Queen Elizabeth as a specimen of moral womanhood compared with Queen Victoria? What were the cruel warriors of olden times compared with the most distinguished warriors of the last half century, all of them as much distinguished for kindness and good morals as for prowess—the two military leaders of our Civil War on northern and southern side communicant members of Christian churches, and their home life as pure as their public life?

Nothing impresses me in this chronological review more than the fact that the regiments of years are better and better regiments as the troops move on. I thank God that you and I were not born any sooner than we were born. How could we have endured the disaster of being born in the Eighteenth or Seventeenth or Sixteenth Century? Glad am I that we are in the regiment now passing the reviewing stand, and that our children will pass the stand in a still better regiment. God did not build this world for a slaughter house or a den of infamy.

A good deal of cleaning house will be necessary before this world becomes as clean and sweet as is ought to be, but the brooms and the scrubbing brushes, and the upholsterers and plumbers are already busy, and when the world gets fixed up, as it will be, if Adam and Eve ever visit it, as I expect they will, they will say to each other, "Well, this beats paradise when we lived there, and the pears and plums are better than we plucked from the first trees, and the wardrobes are more complete and the climate is better."

Since I settled in my own mind the fact that God was stronger than the devil I have never lost faith in the emparadisation of this planet. With the exception of a retrogression in the Dark Ages, the movement of the world has been on and on, and up and up, and I have two jubilant hosannas—one for the closing year and the other for the new year.

But the other thought coming out of this subject is that Biblical chronology, and indeed all chronology, is urging the world to more punctuality and immediateness. What an unsatisfactory and indefinite thing it must have been for two business men in the time of Ahaz to make an appointment, saying, "We will settle that business matter tomorrow when the shadow on the dial of Ahaz reaches the tenth step from the top," or "I will meet you in the street called Straight in Damascus in the time of the new moon," or when asked in a courtroom what time an occurrence took place should answer, "It was during the time of the latter rain," or "It was at the time of the third crowing of the barnyard!"

You and I remember when ministers of the Gospel in the country, giving out a notice of an evening service, instead of saying at 6 or 7 or 8 o'clock, would say: "The service will begin at early candle light." Thank God for chronological achievements which have ushered in calendars and almanacs and clocks and watches, and at so cheap a rate all may possess them! Chronology, beginning by appreciating the value of years and the value of days, has kept on until it cries out: "Man, immortal; woman, immortal; look out for that minute; look out for that second!"

We talk a great deal about the value of time, but will never fully appreciate its value until the last fragment of it has passed out of our possession forever. The greatest fraud a man can commit is to rob another of his time. Hear it, ye laggards and repent! All the fingers of chronology point to punctuality as one of the graces. The minister or the lecturer or business man who comes to his place ten minutes after the appointed time commits a crime the enormity of which can only be estimated by multiplying the number of persons present by ten. If the engagement be made with five persons, he has stolen fifty minutes, for he is ten minutes too late, and he has robbed each of the five persons of ten minutes apiece, and ten times five are fifty.

If there be 500 persons present and he be ten minutes too late, he has committed a robbery of 5000 minutes, for ten time 500 are 5000, and 5000 minutes are eighty-three hours, which make more than three days. The thief of dry goods, the thief of bank bills, is not half so bad as the thief of time.

Dr. Rush, the greatest and busiest physician of his day, appreciated the value of time, and when asked how he had been able to gather so much information for his books and lectures he replied: "I have been able to do it by economizing my time. I have not spent one hour in amusement in thirty years." And taking a blankbook from his pocket he said, "I fill a book like this every week with thoughts that occur to me and facts collected in the rooms of my patients."

Napoleon appreciated the value of time when the sun was sinking upon Waterloo, and he thought that a little more time would retrieve his fortunes, and he pointed to the sinking sun and said, "What would I not give to be this day possessed of the power of Joshua and enabled to retard thy march for two hours!" The good old woman appreciated the value of time when at ninety-three years of age she said, "The Judge of all the earth does not mean that I shall have any excuse for not being prepared to meet Him."

Voltaire, the blatant infidel, appreciated the value of time when in his dying moments he said to his doctor, "I will give you half of what I am worth if you will give me six months of life," and when told that he could not live six weeks he burst into tears and said, "Then I shall go to hell!" John Wesley appreciated the value of time when he stood on his steps watching for a delayed carriage to take him to an appointment, saying, "I have lost ten minutes forever." Lord Nelson appreciated the value of time when he said, "I owe everything in the world to being always a quarter of an hour beforehand."

A clockmaker in one of the old English towns appreciated the value of time when he put on the front of the town clock the words, "Now or when?" Mitchell, the astronomer, appreciated the value of time when he said, "I have been in the habit of calculating the value of a thousandth part of a second." That minister of the Gospel did not appreciate the value of time who, during a season of illness, instead of employing his time in useful reading or writing, wrote a silly religious romance, which in some unknown way came into the possession of the famous Joe Smith, who introduced the book as a divine revelation, which became the foundation of Mormonism, the most beastly abomination of all time.

They best appreciate the value of time whose Sabbaths have been wasted and whose opportunities of repentance and usefulness are all gone, and who have nothing left but memories, baleful and elegiac. They stand in the bleak September, with bare feet, on the sharp stubble of a reaped wheat field, crying, "The harvest is past!" And the sough of an autumal equinox moans forth in echo, "The harvest is past!"

But do not let us get an impression from chronology that because the years of time have been so long in procession they are to go on forever. Matter is not eternal. No, no! If you watch half a day, or a whole day or two days, as I once did to see a military procession, you remember the last brigade, and the last regiment, and the last company finally passed on, and as we rose to go we said to each other, "It is all over."

So this mighty procession of earthly years will terminate. Just when I have no power to prognosticate, but science confirms the Bible prophecy that the earth cannot always last. Indeed there has been a fatality of worlds. The moon is merely the corpse of what it once was, and scientists have again and again gone up in their observatories to attend the deathbed of dying worlds, and have seen them cremated. So I am certain, both from the Word of God and science, that the world's chronology will sooner or later come to its last chapter.

The final century will arrive and pass on, and then will come the final decade, and then the final year, and the final month, and the final day. The last spring will swing its censer of apple blossoms and the last winter bank its snows. The last sunset will burn like Moscow and the last morning radiate the hills. The clocks will strike their last hour, and the watches will tick their last second. No incendiaries will be needed to run hither and yon with torches to set the world on fire.

Chemistry teaches us that there is a very inflammable element in water. While oxygen makes up a part of the water, the other part of the water is hydrogen, and that is very combustible. The oxygen drawn out from the water, the inflammable hydrogen will put instantly into conflagration the Hudsons and Savannahs and Mississippis and Rhines and Urals and Danubes, and Atlantic and Pacific and Indian and Mediterranean seas. And then the angel of God, descending from the throne, might put one foot on the surf of the sea and the other on the beach and cry to the four winds of heaven, "Time was, but time shall be no longer!" Yet, found in Christ, pardoned and sanctified, we shall welcome the day with more gladness than you ever welcomed a Christmas or New Year's morn.

When wrapt in fire the realms of ether glow
And heaven's last thunder shakes the earth below,
Thou, undismayed, shalt o'er the ruin smile
And light thy torch at nature's funeral pile.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

They Were Thawing Dynamite for Blasting Purposes.

While a party of men employed on the Wilkesbarre & Eastern Railroad near Tannerville, Penn., were thawing dynamite for blasting purposes, four of them, two white and two colored, were instantly killed. One of the number was a gang boss.

RAILWAY engineers moved a few days since, a New York Central bridge tower, weighing 36,000 pounds and standing 127 feet high, fifty-four feet in twenty-one minutes.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 8.

Lesson Text: "Rebuilding the Temple," Ezra iii., 1-13—Golden Text: Ezra iii., 11—Commentary.

We need to bear in mind that the key to this book seems to be "The House of the Lord," mentioned fifty times. The second chapter gives the numbering of the nearly 50,000 who at this time returned to Jerusalem. Verses 61, 62 tell of some whose names could not be found on the register, and they had to be cast out, suggesting to us the necessity of having our names in the Book of Life (Luke x., 20; Rev. xx., 15). Verses 68, 69 tell of those who offered freely after their ability, and is suggestive of Math. x., 8; Acts xx., 35; II Cor. viii., 12.

1. "The people gathered themselves together as one man to Jerusalem." When in after years the church, which is the temple of God, began to be built at Pentecost, it is said, "They were all with one accord in one place" (Acts ii., 1).

2. "And builded the altar of the Lord of Israel." The patriarchs had no building called temple or tabernacle, but they had their altars and offerings, symbols of atonement, for without a sacrifice sinful man cannot draw near to God. See Lev. xvii., 11; Heb. ix., 22, as proofs of the necessity of the shedding blood. As to the altars, see Gen. viii., 20; xii., 7, 8; xiii., 4, 18. It is evident from this verse that these people had no doubt as to wrote Pentateuch. It will be well for us to be like them.

3. "And they offered burnt offerings thereon unto the Lord." This stands first among all the offerings in the law, and is the oldest kind mentioned in the Word (Lev. i., 4; Gen. viii., 20; Job i., 5). Among the many offerings of Lev. i. to vii. this, the first, seems suggestive of the sacrifice of Christ as fully meeting all the requirements of God.

4. "They kept also the feast of tabernacles." The first verse says that it was in the seventh month that they set up the altar. By referring to Lev. xxiii., in which is found a full account of all the feasts of the Lord, it will be seen at verse 23 and onward that in this month there were three convocations, trumpets, atonement and tabernacles, beginning on the 1st, 10th and 15th days of the month.

5. "And of every one that willingly offered a freewill offering unto the Lord." The importance and the necessity of a willing offering is seen in connection with the building of the tabernacle and temple (Ex. xxv., 2; xxxv., 5, 21, 22, 29; I Chron. xxix., 6, 9, 17.) When any one brought a burnt offering he was to offer it of his own voluntary will (Lev. i., 3). It is written of Jesus that He said, "My meet is to do the will of Him that sent Me, and to finish His work (John iv., 34). As to His life He said, "I lay it down of Myself" (John x., 18). As to us it is written, "Whosoever will." "If any man will" (Rev. xxii., 17; John vii., 17).

6. "From the first day of the seventh month began they to offer burnt offerings unto the Lord." The outward and visible national history of Israel began when they were redeemed from Egypt by the mighty power of God and the blood of the passover lamb (Ex. xii., 1, 2).

7. "Masons, carpenters, them of Zidon and of Tyre, according to the grant of Cyrus, king of Persia." Many months seem to have passed by without any attempt to build the temple, but now they begin and Jews and Gentiles take part in providing the material.

8. "To set forward the work of the house of the Lord." It was for this they came to Jerusalem, and now it is the second month of the second year, at least seven months after their arrival. How slow we are in the Lord's work! It would take time to get cedar from Lebanon, but that was not needed for the foundation, and verse 6 says the foundation was not laid. Some of us are tried by slow people, but think of the patience of the Lord—over 1800 years since He left the command to preach the Gospel to every creature, and hundreds of millions still in heathen darkness (II Thess. iii., 5, margin).

9. "To set forward the workmen in the house of God." The work will not go forward without the workmen. When God created the world He spake and it was done, but in the redemption of Israel, and in the gathering out of the church, while the power is all His, He sees fit to manifest that power through human instruments. He asks, "Who will go for us?" and yet when we go "it is God who worketh" (Isa. vi., 8; Phil. ii., 13).

10. "To praise the Lord after the ordinance of David, king of Israel." This the priests and Levites were to do with trumpets and cymbals as the builders laid the foundation of the temple. When the foundations of the earth were laid the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy (Job xxxviii., 4, 7). When Jesus was born in Bethlehem the angels sang, "Glory to God in the highest" (Luke ii., 13, 14). When the headstone of all the work is brought forth it shall be with shoutings, crying Grace, Grace unto it (Zech. iv., 7).

11. "And they sang together by course, and all the people shouted with a great shout." All in order, and yet most heartily. God is not the author of confusion, and He will have all things done decently and in order (I Cor. xiv., 33, 40). Neither is He the author of half hearted work or negligent work. See Jer. li., 10, margin; Isa. xli., 6. Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord negligently. "Cry out and shout, thou inhabitant of Zion, for great is the Holy One of Israel in the midst of thee."

12. "Many wept with a loud voice, and many shouted aloud for joy." Those who [illegible] saw the glory of the former house wept as they thought of it and now beheld the desolation, while others shouted for joy at the thought of a temple of the Lord being builded. Does the interest you have in the welfare of the Lord's house make you either laugh or weep? Do you sigh and cry because of the abominations done in the land? Or is it nothing to you? (Ezek. ix., 4; Sam. i., 12). Does the glory to be revealed cause you to rejoice even in tribulation because you are a partaker of that glory, and therefore perfectly willing to be a partaker of His sufferings Rom. viii., 18; I Pet. iv., 13)?

13. "The people could not discern the noise of the shout of joy from the noise of weeping." There shall be no such mixture in the new Jerusalem, nor in the Jerusalem on earth restored. Read Isa. lx., 18-22; Rev. xxi., 1-4. The best days are yet to come, both for Israel and the church and the whole creation. The restoration from Babylon, and even the great redemption from Egypt, shall be as nothing compared with Israel's future restoration and glory. See Jer. xvi., 14, 15; xxiii., 5-8. Then shall the ends of the earth see the salvation of the Lord and the whole earth be filled with His glory. Let the question be, "What am I doing to set forward the work and the workmen?"—Lesson Helper.

IN letters to the Joint Committee on Immigration of the Senate and House at Washington leading New York physicians declare there is danger of an outbreak of cholera in the United States next summer. Many of them favor a National quarantine law and the suspension of immigration.

A Mother's Story

"When my boy was 2½ years of age, a fall brought on hip disease, which gradually grew worse until, when he was 6, **he could not walk,** and we had him treated 9 months at the Children's Hospital in Boston. But when he came home he was worse, and the doctors said **nothing could be done.** I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he improved at once. The 14 abscesses on his hip healed up, his appetite improved and he could walk, at first with crutches, then without. He is now **perfectly well,** lively as any boy." MRS. EMMA V. DUFF, Wallpole, Mass.

Willie Duff.

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DIFFICULT BREATHING.

CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to twenty minutes. NOT ONE HOUR after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
Radway's Ready Relief is a Sure Cure for Every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest or Limbs. It was the First and is the Only PAIN REMEDY
That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.
A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains.
There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers, aided by **RADWAY'S PILLS,** so quick as **RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.**
Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.
BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S.

"German Syrup"

Regis Leblanc is a French Canadian store keeper at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Quebec, Can., who was cured of a severe attack of Congestion of the Lungs by Boschee's German Syrup. He has sold many a bottle of German Syrup on his personal recommendation. If you drop him a line he'll give you the full facts of the case direct, as he did us, and that Boschee's German Syrup brought him through nicely. It always will. It is a good medicine and thorough in its work.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

CHILD BIRTH ··· MADE EASY!

"MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are combined in a manner hitherto unknown

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "MOTHERS" mailed FREE, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express on receipt of price $1.50 per bottle
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

Every pontoon used in the French army weighs 1658 pounds.

Celery coffee is a new drink. It is said to give renewed strength to the brain and nerve.

Ventilating machines are a necessity in coal mines to overcome the effects of noxious gases.

The caissons of the St. Louis Bridge were sunk, in one case, 120 feet through the sand.

In blowing up Blossom Rock, San Francisco Bay, 43,000 pounds of explosives were used.

Mars is evening star. He is moving northward, and sets about one hour before Jupiter.

Iceland is especially noted for its volcanoes, which have burst forth from time to time in the most fearful eruptions.

Mineralogists now exploring Northern Thibet, claim to have discovered valuable mines of gold, and many varieties of the richest precious stones,

Saturn is morning star. He is a brilliant object in the morning sky, rising soon after midnight and seemingly making his way toward Spica, the bright star on the southeast.

It is claimed for the new magnesium flash light for light for lighthouses, introduced experimentally in Germany, that its ability to penetrate almost opaque atmosphere exceeds that of any other known light.

From experiments made by English scientists it appears that camphor and oxygenated water are the most energetic excitants of growth, not only as regards the acceleration of germination, but as affecting the vigor of plants.

The Shoshone Falls of the Snake River, in Idaho, which have a body of water 900 feet wide, with a fall of 210 feet, are to be utilized in developing electric power to hoist water into canals, through which it will be distributed to lands in the adjacent valleys.

The Cornell dam, to be built on the Croton River, to increase the water supply of New York city, will cost $4,000,000. The preparatory work, which is now well started, will occupy three years, and in seven years, according to the contract, the structure will be complete.

The little rafts of eggs that gnats set afloat on the water are kept from sinking and from being upset from the fact that the tiny eggs have their points all upward, and they are glued together so closely that, while there is open space all around the point of each egg, yet the width of these spaces is so slight that water cannot readily pass through. You may again and again upset such an egg raft but it will right itself every time, and the upper service will remain dry.

The Vanilla Bean.

A Portland wholesale firm recently received the largest consignment of vanilla beans that ever came into the state of Maine. It is worth $12,000, though its bulk would occupy but 16 cubic feet. Imagine a tin box 18 inches wide and seven inches deep and filled with bundles of long, slim, black beanpods. Imagine that quantity of vegetables worth nearly $450 and you will have some idea of the value of the vanilla bean. The consignment consists of 28 of these tin boxes. This bean is so valuable because it grows in but very few sections of the earth's surface, and is difficult of culture because it is a parasite of certain trees. Also these particular beans came from Mexico, and are therefore considered the best, and nobody but the natives can cure them properly, the secret being handed down from father to son and kept a secret, though many Americans have endeavored to discover it.—[Bangor Commercial.

An Affectionate Son.

Mrs. De Neat (reprovingly)—I put a cake of soap on your washstand nearly three months ago, and it's as large now as it was then.

Small Son—Y-e-s mamma, I'm—keepin' it to remember you by.—[Good News.

Every available foot of the field of Waterloo is now under cultivation, mostly devoted to wheat, oats and rye.

Blue-Eyed Light-Haired Indians.

"Do you know that there are in Mexico several thousand 'Indians' who have fair skins, blue eyes and light hair?" asked Peyton Brown. "Well, it's a fact. The Mayas, inhabiting the Sierra Madre Mountains in the lower part of Sonora, are supposed to be the descendants of the crew and passengers of a Swedish vessel wrecked on the Mexican coast long centuries before the birth of Columbus. They have a tradition that their ancestors 'came in a great canoe over the big salt water many hundreds of moons ago.' They have never been conquered by the Mexicans. They are nominally under Mexican rule, but are in reality governed by their own chiefs. Whenever the Mexican Government interferes with them they take up arms, and they have got the best of every scrimmage thus far. The Yaquis are their neighbors, and these two warlike tribes have reciprocity reduced to a science. Whenever the Government interferes with the Yaquis the Mayas come to their assistance, and vice versa. Mexican troops cannot stand before the Mayas, or white Indians. They are the most desperate fighters on the North American Continent. Like their neighbors, the Yaquis, they are mostly Catholics. Although quite primitive, almost savage, in their mode of life, the standard of morality is high. They live principally by the chase, but cultivate some corn and garden truck in the valleys. The men are large, well formed, and some of the women remarkably handsome blondes. They all retain traces of their Swedish ancestry, and the linguists say that their language evidences a North European ancestry."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Gains From Regular Habits.

An English scientific philosopher lately made a half-playful, half-serious defense of the routine life of the man of "regular habits."

He insisted that in this busy age, when so many duties press upon an active man and there are so many things which unavoidably call for the exercise of attention, judgment and decision every day, it is the part of wisdom—a real conservation of energy and nervous force—to settle as many as possible of the routine matters by a fixed habit of life.

There seems to be sense in the suggestion. Why should a man with anything important to do in the world tax the gray matter of his brain newly every day to decide what he will eat or drink or wear, what his pleasures shall be and what his recreation, when he shall go to bed and when get up? Having arrived at years of discretion and discrimination, why can he not so order his life as to have these and kindred things come and go in a somewhat settled order?

To eat at regular hours the things he "finds good of," according to Bacon's rule, abstaining from those that disagree with him: to rise, bathe, dress, exercise, work, rest, recreate and sleep after a regular order, is not to make a treadmill of life. It is to lay out a smooth road for journeying with the least possible friction and waste. "To choose time is to save time." A considerable proportion of the worry and waste of life comes from a needless jumbling of work and clashing of duties.

Whatever we may think of the method, the large majority of men who accomplish great things and live to a good old age are men of regular habits. It may be encouraging to such to know there is a scientific basis for their sticking to the ruts.—New York World.

Coins are classed, according to their state of preservation as "proof," "uncirculated," "fine," "good," "fair" and "poor."

THREE TROUBLES.

3 Three things which all workingmen know give the most trouble in their hard-strain work are: Sprains, Bruises, and Soreness.

THREE AFFLICTIONS

3 Three supreme afflictions, which all the world knows afflict mankind the most with Aches and Pains are: Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Lumbago.

THREE THINGS

3 to do are simply these Buy it, try it and be promptly and permanently cured by the use of

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY
r commission to handle the New Patent Chemical nk Erasing Pencil. Agents making $50 per week. MONROE ERASER MFG. CO., X 850, La Crosse, Wis.

NYNU—1

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

A Fortune for a Snowdrift.

"The most artistic swindle known to the history of the Colorado mining industry occurred three years ago this winter at Georgetown," said Richard Beauchamp. "Georgetown is up in the mountains and in the center of a very rich mining country. In the winter snow drifts hundreds of feet deep among the mountains and packs down very hard. Two old miners ran a tunnel into the snow at the base of a mountain a distance of 300 feet, timbered it up nicely, plastered it with mud, and at the far end piled a quantity of very rich quartz. Then they went down to Denver and became acquainted with a couple of wealthy Englishmen, who had just come over to look for an investment for their spare cash that would pay a big divvy. They took them to Georgetown and showed them their tunnel and the El Dorado at the end of it. The tunnel, had it been really into the rocky mountain, would have represented thousands of dollars. The Englishmen were charmed with it and the prospect. They bought up the claim for $80,000 spot cash, and went East to contract for quartz mill machinery. When they returned in the spring there was nothing left of the tunnel but the woodwork and a wagon load of quartz at the end. It was the most ridiculous sell ever known, and the most successful."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The tea crop in the Assam valley of China is the smallest on record. Compared with last year's it shows a decrease of three million pounds.

In all the Austrian Empire there are but 155 periodicals of every class.

Corded silk seems to be coming greatly into favor.

W. Baker & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa is warranted absolutely pure, is recommended by eminent physicians for its highly nutritive qualities, is unsurpassed as a delicious beverage, and is also the most economical, as it costs less than one cent a cup. Unlike the Dutch process, no alkalies or other chemicals are used in any of heir preparations.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.

USE BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for Coughs, Colds and all other Throat Troubles.—"Pre-eminently best." *Rev. Henry Ward Beecher*

We eat too much and take too little out-door exercise. This is the fault of our modern civilization. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome these abuses.

Nantahala.—$100 per share. Every 2 shares secures a town lot. Fortunes in the South. Send 6c. for prospectus. A. J. McBride, Atlanta, Ga.

33 per ct. difference.

Royal Baking Powder

Strongest, Purest, Most Economical.

As to whether any of the baking powders are equal to the "Royal," the official tests clearly determine. When samples of various baking powders were purchased from the grocers, and analyzed by the United States Government Chemists and the Chemists of State and City Boards of Health, the reports revealed the fact that the "Royal" contained from 28 per cent. to 60 per cent. more leavening strength than the others, and also that it was more perfectly combined, absolutely pure, and altogether wholesome.

As most of these powders are sold to consumers at the same price as the "Royal," by the use of the Royal Baking Powder there is an average saving of over one third, besides the advantage of assured purity and wholesomeness of food, and of bread, biscuit and cake made perfectly light, sweet, and palatable.

The official reports also reveal the presence, in other powders, of alum, lime or sulphuric acid, by which their use is made a matter of grave danger to the consumer.

Whenever a baking powder is sold at a lower price than the "Royal," or with a gift, it is a certain indication that it is made from alum, and is to be avoided under all circumstances.

THE KIND THAT CURES

MRS. P. J. CROMWELL,
Esperance, N. Y.

A WORLD OF JOY IN FOUR WORDS!

"Two Bottles Cured Me!"

DANA SARSAPARILLA CO.:
DEAR SIRS:—For years I have been troubled with **Rheumatism**, also **Liver** and **Kidney Trouble**. Nothing seemed to help me permanently until I tried

DANA'S SARSAPARILLA

and **two bottles CURED ME.**
Yours respectfully
Esperance, N.Y. MRS. P. J. CROMWELL.

SCHOHARIE CO. ss.
This certifies that I know the above Mrs. P. J. Cromwell to be **trustworthy**, and one upon whose **word you can rely.**
A. H. McKEE, Justice of the Peace.
Esperance, N. Y.

Dana Sarsaparilla Co., Belfast, Maine.

NYNU—1

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived
with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.
The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals
are used in the preparation of
W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa
which is absolutely pure and soluble.
It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.

Cures Sick Headache

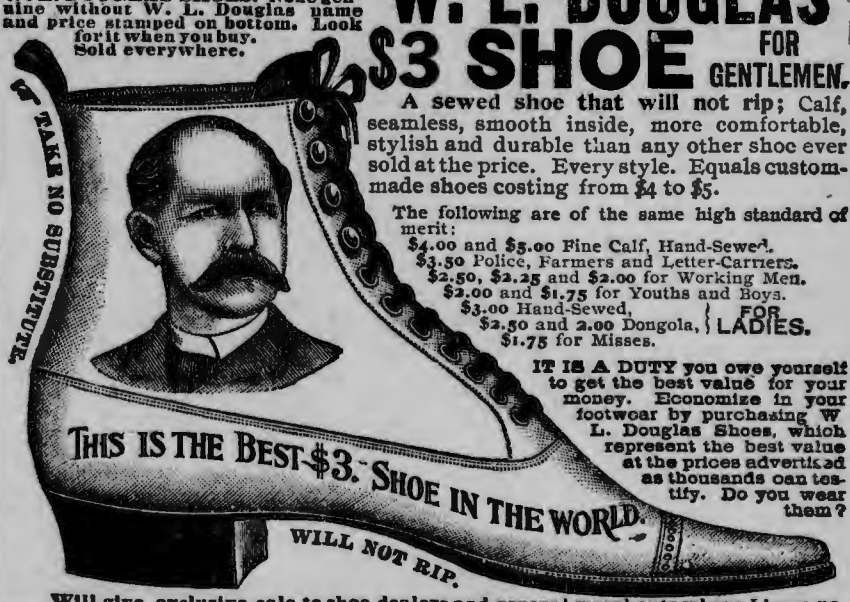
GOITRE or Thick Neck Cure. By Mail, $1. J. N. KLEIN, Belleville, N. J.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

PISO'S CURE FOR
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or Asthma, should use Piso's Cure for Consumption. It has **cured thousands.** It has not injured one. It is not bad to take. It is the best cough syrup.
Sold everywhere. 25c.
CONSUMPTION.

BEWARE OF FRAUD.
Ask for, and insist upon having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy.
Sold everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.



A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

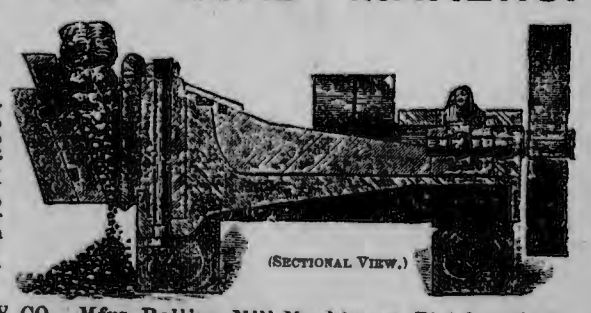
The following are of the same high standard of merit:
$4.00 and $5.00 Fine Calf, Hand-Sewed,
$3.50 Police, Farmers and Letter-Carriers.
$2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 for Working Men.
$2.00 and $1.75 for Youths and Boys.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed, $2.50 and 2.00 Dongola, $1.75 for Misses. } FOR LADIES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?

Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

KING OF THE ROAD MAKERS.

Forster's Patent
ROCK BREAKER
FOR MACADAM
properly cubed. No gear wheel to break. Product 10 to 200 tons per day, according to size. *Over 1550 in use.* FOR COARSE OR FINE CRUSHING. Does the work of any other breaker with ½ the power and ½ the expense for keeping in repair. Mounted on trontrucks. Only manufacturers. Correspondence solicited.


(SECTIONAL VIEW.)

TOTTEN & HOGG F'DRY CO., Mfrs. Rolling Mill Machinery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"One Year Borrows Another Year's Fool." You Didn't Use

SAPOLIO

Last Year. Perhaps You Will Not This Year.

Columbian Stamps.

The United States Government will begin its distribution of Columbus' postage stamps this week, and they will be on sale at all offices by January 1, 1893. The stamps will be on sale for one year, and then will be withdrawn from general use. The following is a technical description:

ONE-CENT.

"Columbus in Sight of Land," after the painting by William H. Powell. On the left is an Indian woman with her child, and on the right an Indian man with head dress and feathers. The figures are in a sitting posture. Color, Antwerp blue.

TWO-CENT.

"Landing of Columbus," after the painting by Vanderlyn in the rotunda of the Capitol at Washington. Color, purple maroon.

THREE-CENT.

"Flagship of Columbus," the Santa Maria in mid-ocean, from a Spanish engraving. Color, medium shade of green.

FOUR-CENT.

"Fleet of Columbus," the three caravels Santa Maria, Pinta, and Nina—in mid-ocean, from a Spanish engraving. Color, ultramarine blue.

FIVE-CENT.

"Columbus Soliciating Aid From Isabella," after the painting by Brozik in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Color, chocolate brown.

SIX-CENT.

"Columbus Welcomed at Barcelona," from one of the panels in the bronze doors in the Capitol at Washington, by Randolph Rogers. On each side is a niche, in one of which is a statue of Ferdinand and in the other a statue of Bobadilla. Color, royal purple.

TEN CENT.

"Columbus Presenting Natives," after the painting by Luigi Gregori at the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind. Color, vandyke brown.

FIFTEEN-CENT.

"Columbus Announcing His Discovery," after the painting by R. Balsea, now in Madrid. Color, dark green.

THIRTY-CENT.

"Columbus at La Rabida," after the painting by R. Maso. Color, sienna brown.

FIFTY-CENT.

"Recall of Columbus," after the painting of A. G. Heaton, now in the Capital at Washington. Color carbon blue.

ONE-DOLLAR.

"Isabella Pledging Her Jewels," after the painting by Munoz Degrain, now in Madrid. Color, rose salmon.

TWO DOLLAR.

"Columbus in Chains," after the painting by Lentze, now in Providence, R. I. Color, toned mineral red.

THREE-DOLLAR.

"Columbus Describing His Voyage," after the painting by Francisce Jover. Color, light yellow green.

FOUR-DOLLAR.

Portraits in circles of Isabella and Columbus, the portrait of Isabella after the well known painting in Madrid, and that of Columbus after the Lotto painting. Color, carmine.

FIVE-DOLLAR.

Profile of the head of Columbus after a cast provided by the Treasury Department for the souvenir 50-cent silver piece. The profile is in a circle, on the right of which is the figure of America, represented by a female Indian with a crown of feathers, and on the left a figure of Liberty, both figures being in a sitting posture. Color, black.

Always has "a stake" — the butcher.

Health Bible Reading.

The following is taken from *Good Health:*

1. How high an estimate does the word of God place upon health? III. John 2.

2. What interest did our Savior manifest in behalf of suffering humanity? Matt. viii., 16, 17.

3. Is it important to obey physical as well as moral law, in order to glorify God? I. Cor. x., 31.

4. What will be the final result of eating to satisfy a depraved appetite? I. Cor. vi, 13, first clause.

5. What are our bodies called? I. Cor. vi., 15, 16.

6. What punishment will fall upon those who deface this beautiful and sacred structure? I Cor. iii., 17.

7. How great importance did the Apostle Paul attach to self-control? I. Cor. ix, 27.

8. How is the body to be kept in subjection? Verse 25.

9. With how much food should the digestive organs be supplied? Prov. xxx., 8.

10. When should a person eat to the point of fullness? Verse 9.

11. What inconvenience will be experienced from overeating? Prov. xxiii., 21.

12. What moral precept does the wise man mention as being violated through gluttony? Prov. xxviii., 7.

13. What example was made in ancient times of a gluttonous young man? Deut. xxi., 18-21.

15. In view of this, what instruction should we receive? Prov. iv., 10, 11, 22.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Sale Register.

SATURDAY, January 14, 1893, A. P. Stever, Guardian of Emma Dell, will sell the real estate of James A. and Christiana Dell, dec'd., consisting of a tract of land containing 40 acres, more or less, situate in Cass township. The improvements consist of a log dwelling house, frame stable, and other outbuildings. See advertisement and bills.

Wanted.

Agents to sell our choice and hardy nursery stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals, to offer, which are controlled by us; we pay commission or salary write us at once and secure choice of territory.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurseymen,
11-16-j. Rochester, N. Y

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with La Grippe and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We mae this offer, because of the wonderful success of Dr. King's New Discovery during last season's epidemic. Have heard of no case in which it failed. Try it. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons. Large size 50c. and $1.00

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Christiana Dell, Deceased.)

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the estate of Christiana Dell, late of Cass township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC DELL, Adm'r.

Nov. 9, 1892.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby notified to not trespass on any lands owned by the undersigned for the purpose of hunting, cutting, damaging or taking away timber, gathering berries, pilfering fruit, or any other purpose.

All violations of this notice will be dealt with as the law directs.

S. A. ANDERSON, J. M. OSWALT,
A. J. WHITE, J. W. WRIGHT,
MARTIN WILSON, EVA NUMER,
W. T. BORING, A. W. SWOPE,
GEORGE MILLER, GEORGE HALL,
J. E. WALLS.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1892.

$5 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will give information that will lead to the conviction of any party or parties cutting or destroying timber on our land in Union township. Persons hunting or gathering chestnuts are expected to report any person or persons they meet with hatchets or axes. A failure to do so wils change this notice to one forbidding trespasing on the land. REX & DULL.

Aug.31-tf.

100 FREE WATCHES!

Given by the oldest Newspaper in New York City.

In addition to the numerous new and original premiums offered to subscribers. we propose to present them with 100 Watches, all of which are guaranteed by T. Lynch, 14th St. and Union Square, New York City, who furnishes them to us.

THE ADVERTISER is the oldest newspaper in New York City. Its Weekly edition is published in two sections and comes out every Tuesday and Friday—104 times during the year; has six to eight pages every issue, is well printed, has plenty of pictures, short stories, telegraphic news, financial and market reports, a woman's page and the ablest editorials published by any New York paper. It is a model home paper, with elevating and entertaining reading matter, devoid of sensations and objectionable advertisements. All for $1.00 a year.

Specimen copies and premium lists with full particulars of the attractive inducements for agents, sent free on application.

THE ADVERTISER,
27 Park Row, N. Y.

OYSTERS!
OYSTERS!

On and after Tuesday, Sept. 6, I will keep at my Restaurant the

Best Shell and Tub Oysters

to be had in the Baltimore markes.

Open until 12 o'clock Every Night. When in Huntingdon try our 25-cent Stews.

G. W. FISHER,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

New Fall and Winter Goods

Arriving at J. G. Gillam's Daily.

New Millinery.

New Hats
New Bonnets
Babys Hats
and Caps.

I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES
AND LADIES'
AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
ETC., ETC.

Mrs. M. E. Evans,

MARKET STREET. - MAPLETON DEPOT, PA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 18th, 1892, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.50, 11.48, a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.50, 11.48 a. m., and 8.32 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 6.35 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 12.12, a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.47 12.12 a. m., 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.47, 12.12 a. m. 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:50 p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p. m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58; Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union, 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2:17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 6
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 50	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 38
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 47	10 58	7 55	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
2 56	11 06	8 05	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20
3 15	11 20	8 25				

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P. M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.56, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt. Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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